ION SALES.
R & HARRISON.
Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock,
204 and 206 E. Madison-st.,
OKER'S SALE
AUCTION, OF
ned Pledges,
R OF A. GOLDSMID.
NDS, in Pins, Rings, Ear- Gold and Silver Watches, y, Rings, Pins, and Sets by, Emerald, Sapphire, Topaz, and Coral. Solid and Silver-headed Canes,
ithout reserve for cash.
& HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
23, at 2 1-2 o'clock,
E. MADISON-ST.,
gant Chromos
CATALOGUE,
LD GILT FRAMES.
n of Chromos is one of the finest Chicago.
hed by hand, giving them a finish
nd beautiful in design and will be
Our orders are to sell. On exhibi- R & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
Dec. 24, at 9 1-2 o'cl'k,
WEDNESDAY SALE OF
S and CLOTHING.
e Men's Scarfs. d Colored Velveteens. m-made Clothing. Merino Hosiery. Nubias, Hoods. ods, Notions, Furs. l line of Sundry Dry Goods.
& HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.
P. GORE & CO.,
70 Wabash-av.
East Randolph-st.,
AND FIFTH FLOORS.
ELY-FURNISHED ROOMS.
r Sets, Tables, Chairs, Rockers, esses, Bedsteads, Bedding, Parlor glish Brussels Carpets in all the
23, at 10 o'clock prompt.
ted; terms made known at the sale.
P. GORE & CO.. Auctioneers.
GOODS.
NG, Dec. 23, at 9½ o'clock, fine , for men, boys, and youths, in ercoats, Pants, and Vests; splen- Muffs, Boas, Caps, Collars, and Ermine, Seal, Astrachan, Squir- Men's Underwear and Furnishing ...
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.
YEAR'S
WELL ASSORTED
and Shoes.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.
POMEROY & CO.
, Dec. 23, at 10 o'clock,
SALE OF THE
rupt Stock
72 RANDOLPH-ST.
...
POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.
ds, Watches,
NE JEWELRY,
AUCTION.
...
ar Friday's Sale,
, Dec. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
...
TTERS & CO.,
NEERS,
SHED 1856.)
7 Randolph-st.,
e of a fine Stock of
GOODS,
...
Miscellaneous Books
y Afternoon,
...
DS, CLOTHING,
G GOODS, &c.,
FFALO OVERS, RUB- GAUNTLETS, &c.,
ES, HARNESS, &c.,
FURNITURE
MERCHANDISE,
USH, SON & CO.
Gale's Collection of Standard
PAINTINGS
COMMENCE IN STORE
ADISON-ST.
...
ROMOS
AUCTION.
...
FINE CHROMOS,
RUSH, SON & CO., Auct'rs.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1873. NUMBER 125.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Merry Christmas!

Special attractions in the way of Beautiful and Appropriate WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. In consequence of the Panic, we shall offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers during the next 30 days.

$500,000 worth of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., to be converted into cash.

GILES, BRO. & CO.,
266 & 268 Wabash-av.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS!

Ladies can find Elegant Presents for their Gentlemen Friends in the following Goods, viz.: Silk Neckwear, Gloves, Mittens, Silk H'k'fs, Linen Hem Stitch H'k'fs, plain and with initials; Silk Suspenders, Silk and Cashmere Mufflers, &c., &c.

The Largest and Richest Stock in the city at

WILSON BRO'S.,
SHIRT AND COLLAR MANUFACTORY AND MEN'S FURNISHERS,
67 AND 69 WASHINGTON-ST.
Open until 9 this evening.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, &c.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,
OF CHICAGO,
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEM AND KEY-WINDING
WATCHES,

Two grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. The unsatisfied demand for a reliable

RAILROAD WATCH,

necessary to the active and varied life of railroad business, has induced the Co. to supply this want at great cost. All our grades possessing the

QUICK BEAT,

18,000 per hour, being the Co.'s standard.

Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods.

THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.
Address Manager, Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

GIFT CONCERT.

POSTPONEMENT!

4th Grand Gift Concert
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

SUCCESS ASSURED!

A FULL DRAWING CERTAIN
On Tuesday, 31st of March, next.

In order to meet the general wish and expectation of the public and the ticket-holders, for the full payment of the magnificent gifts, announced for the Fourth Grand Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky, the management have determined to postpone the Concert and Drawing until

TUESDAY, the 31st of March, 1874.

They have already realized OVER A MILLION DOLLARS, and have a great many Agents yet to hear from.

NO DOUBT IS ENTERTAINED OF THE SALE OF EVERY TICKET BEFORE THE DRAWING, BUT, WHETHER ALL ARE SOLD OR NOT, THE CONCERT AND DRAWING WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, AND IF ANY REMAIN UNSOLD THEY WILL BE CANCELLED, AND THE PRIZES WILL BE REDUCED IN PROPORTION TO THE UNSOLD TICKETS.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

12,000 CASH GIFTS!
$1,500,000

Will be distributed among the ticket-holders. The tickets are printed in coupons, of tenths, and all fractional parts will be represented in the drawing, just as whole tickets are.

LIST OF GIFTS:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to...$1,500,000

The chances for gift are as one to five.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets...$50; Halves...25; Tenths, or each coupon...5; Eleven Whole Tickets for...500; 22½ Tickets for...$1,000; 113 Whole Tickets for...5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for...10,000.

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

The Fourth Gift Concert will be conducted, in all respects, like the three which have already been given, and full particulars may be learned from circulars, which will be sent free from this office to all who apply for them. Orders for tickets and applications for agencies will be attended to in the order they are received, and it is hoped they will be sent in promptly, that there may be no disappointment or delay in filling all. Liberal terms are given to those who buy to sell again. All agents are peremptorily required to settle up their accounts and return all unsold tickets by the 20th day of March.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
... WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD PEN

... 187 Randolph-st., under the Briggs House. Gold, Silver, Rubber, Pearl, and Ivory Pen ... retailed at wholesale prices. Pens re- ... WALTER TRELEAVEN.

"XMAS."

"Scissors in cases, Fine Pocket Knives," "Razors, Ivory and Pearl Table Knives," "Pistols, and Sporting Goods at very" "low prices."
BIGGS, SPENCER & CO., 325 Wabash-av.

LINENS AT COST

... the Department. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

KEARNEY'S
EXTRACT BUCHU,
The only known remedy for
Bright's Disease,
And a Positive Remedy for
GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,
Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the
BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,
Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,
STONE IN THE BLADDER,
Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT
BUCHU
Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the
BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,
Existing in Men, Women, and Children,
NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.
Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.
Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere,
and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

REMOVAL.

Lazarus Silverman,
BANKER,

Has this day removed to his new office in the Board of Trade Building, formerly occupied by the Merchants' National Bank (entrance on Washington-st.), where he will continue to transact a general Banking Business, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general.

Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,
Bankers, Stock, Bond, & Gold Brokers,
No. 6 Wall-st., New York,

Are prepared to execute orders at the New York Stock Exchange; buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; carry the same on margins; give the usual facilities to dealers who desire to take advantage of the present low price of stocks.

We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which gives perfect security and quick profits to small operators. Circulars giving full particulars will be sent by mail or had on application.

SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.

Collections made in Utah, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, Washington, California, and Oregon; and remitted for in our exchange, available in any part of the United States and Canada. Exchange and telegraph transfers on this Bank can be procured from our Chicago correspondent, the Third National Bank of Chicago.

JEWELRY.

ELEGANT
JEWELRY
FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, AT
A. H. MILLER'S,
183, 185 & 187 Wabash-av.,
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

S. R. NICKERSON,
94 State-st.,
HOLIDAY GOODS

Fans, Jewelry, Glove and Hdkf. Boxes, Writing Desks, Slipper Cases, Worsted Embroideries, Scarfs, Leggins, and other useful articles for Christmas Gifts.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

WE WILL KEEP

Our Store open in the evening until Christmas, and offer a large and attractive assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS at moderate prices.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS,
118 & 120 Monroe-st.

BLANK BOOKS!
STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

HOLIDAY JEWELRY.

GRAND
OPENING.

For the better accommodation of all our customers, our store will be open evenings until Christmas.

N. MATSON & CO.,
JEWELERS,
State & Monroe-sts.

GLASSWARE, CHINA, &c.

GREAT
BANKRUPT SALE
AT AUCTION,
THIS WHOLE DAY,
Commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.,
At 78 Randolph-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS,

Comprising BOHEMIAN GLASS, RICH LAVA WARE, CHINA, etc., in lots to suit purchasers. THIS SALE IS PEREMPTORY.
A. PICK,
Prov. Assignee.

OPTICAL GOODS.

THE FINEST AND BEST
MAGIC LANTERNS,
Opera Glasses,
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.,
Together with the most Useful Variety of PRESENTS, CHEAP, at
J. G. LANGGUTH'S,
OPTICIAN,
88 STATE-ST.,
Between Washington and Randolph.

COMPRESSED YEAST.

COMPRESSED YEAST

The undersigned takes pleasure to announce to the public that he has taken this day the

GENERAL AGENCY
OF
Tauszky's Compressed Yeast

Trusting that the confidence bestowed upon the former Agent, Mr. Louis S. Steinitz, be transferred to me, I shall endeavor to give full satisfaction to my patrons.
HENRY A. FLEISCHMANN,
Office, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,

To the highest bidder for cash, the two nice three-story and basement stone-front brick houses, and lots,

Nos. 1018 and 1020 Wabash-av.,

At the north door of the old Court House, fronting on Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.,

On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 a. m.

The sale is by order of the United States District Court. Abstract and opinion, showing perfect title, can be seen at the office of Baird & Bradley, 90 LaSalle-st.
LYMAN BAIRD, Trustee.

AVILUDE
OR, THE GAME OF BIRDS.

Within the comprehension of all. The pictures, aside from the descriptions, will interest as well as instruct. For sale by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy Dealers. Sample games sent by mail, postage paid, upon receipt of price, 75 cents. The trade supplied by CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Wholesale Agents for the Northwest.

$12 BUYS

An All-Silk Lyons Cloak Velvet, (send for sample.) HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE!
For 1874.

200 Pages. 500 Engravings and Colored Plate.

Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price. Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company, for the election of a Board of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner State and Twentieth-sts., on Tuesday, January 6, 1874, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock p. m.
Chicago, Dec. 24, 1873. W. N. EVANS, Secretary.

Attention, Sir Knights.

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery, No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. By order of E. C.
J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

Masonic.

Blaney Lodge, No. 271, F. and A. M., meets this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:30, in Oriental Hall. Regular communication.
J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.

Officers and members of Adriel Encampment, No. 106, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their hall, Friday evening, Dec. 26, for election of officers and special business.
HENRY VENNE, Scribe.

CLOAKS.

CLOTH CLOAKS

From $8 up. HOTCHKIN, PALMER & CO., 137 and 139 State-st.

DRESS GOODS, &c.

For the Holidays!

FIELD,
LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.,

Have arranged in their several Departments Specialties for the Holidays, to which they invite attention.

Handsome Shawls and Scarfs.
Sealskin Sacques and Fur Sets.
Cloaks, Redingotes, and Suits.
Fine Laces and Sets.
Ladies' and Gents' L. C. Hdkfs. and Boxes.
Smoking Jackets and Dressing Gowns.
Black, Plain Color & Fancy Silks.
Handsome Dress Fabrics.
Kid Gloves and Boxes.
Berlin Embroideries.
Fancy Boxes and Fancy Articles.
Novelties in Linen Table Sets, &c.

The above comprise articles of value particularly appropriate for Gifts, and many of them at merely nominal prices.

FURS AND HATS.

LAST DAY
BEFORE
CHRISTMAS!

In which to buy your Furs at Wholesale Prices.

EDDY,
HARVEY
& CARTER,
239 & 241 MADISON-ST.

BARGAINS IN

Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Mufflers, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c., at

J. S. BARNES & CO.'S,
70 Madison-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

SHARP & LORD,
OF THE
CHICAGO ADVERTISING AGENCY,
Are now to be found at their NEW AND ELEGANT OFFICES IN
McCORMICK'S BLOCK
S. E. corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.
Lowest rates given on any newspaper or periodical in the United States or Canada.

SKATES.

PRICES REDUCED
THE VERY BEST MADE
CLUB
SKATES.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS,
58 & 60 LAKE-ST.

WOOLEN GOODS.

PANIC PRICES!

We shall offer our entire stock of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WOOLEN GOODS, consisting in part of Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Men's Cardigan Jackets, Shirts and Drawers, Scarfs, Nubias, Hoods, Woolen Yarns, Zephyr Worsteds, Canvas, Embroideries, &c., at PANIC PRICES. We guarantee figures to close cash buyers to suit the times.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,
117 Franklin-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Grand Pigeon Shooting Match

On FRIDAY, Dec. 26, at the corner of Archer and Western-avs., in the Grove. Plenty of pigeons on hand at 20 cts. per pair. All kinds of refreshments.
H. SCHOCH & CO.

Church Notice.

The Pews in St. James Episcopal Church, corner Cass and Huron-sts., will be rented on Christmas Day, immediately after morning service.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Conference at the City Hall Yesterday.

The Mayor Proposes that the Aldermen Distribute Provisions.

All the City Can Do Is to Have the Court-House Debris Removed.

The Relief and Aid Society to Be Called on To-Day.

Objections of the Workingmen to That Organization.

What That Society Is Now Doing--Private Relief.

The conference between the Workingmen's Committee, the Special Committee of Nine appointed from the Common Council, and the Finance Committee, was held yesterday afternoon in the City Clerk's office. There were present His Honor the Mayor, Ald. Moore, Heath, Richardson, Dixon, Stone, Lynch, O'Brien, Bailey, Stout, Brand, Schaffner, Spaulding, Corcoran, Cullerton, McGrath, Foley, and Quirk, and of the Workingmen's Committee, Messrs. Hoffman, L'Hernault, Krzemienicky, Kraus, Hanson, and Stahl.

THE MAYOR'S IDEAS.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Colvin, who stated its object to be the devising of means to extend relief to the needy workingmen of Chicago. The first move to be made was to appoint a committee to confer with the Relief and Aid Society as to the disposition of the fund in their hands. He could see no other way of moving in the matter. The Society might be disposed to place in the hands of the Committee $50,000 or $100,000, to be distributed by them. He would suggest that the wards choose committees, the Aldermen to be Chairmen; then open a store, procure provisions, canvass the wards, ascertain the suffering, and relieve it. He had found that the nearer the relief could be brought to the sufferers, the better for them and for the public. Nobody was so competent to do this as the Aldermen of the various wards.

Ald. Richardson would like to hear from the Workingmen's Committee as to where or how the suffering existed.

ALD. DIXON'S WAY.

Ald. Dixon said it was his practice to take his needy constituents to the Relief and Aid Society and to the County Agent's office, and for those who could work he secured employment. The Aldermen in the suffering districts had not done their duty in searching out distress. He suggested that the Court-House debris be cleared away, and the Fullerton avenue ditch be finished, giving, say, two day's work per week to each man. He did not believe in the grocery plan suggested by the Mayor, for the reason that the Aldermen would not have time to attend to it properly.

DOWN ON IDLENESS.

Ald. Brand wanted to know whether this movement was started to go with or to kill the People's party.

Mr. McAuliff said the movement had no political bearing whatever.

Ald. Brand was in favor of protecting the needy, but not the idle. He used to have to travel in the winter half through Switzerland and France to get work, and he had no sympathy for the idle.

WHAT THE WORKINGMEN WANT.

Mr. McAuliff said that at two registry-places 6,000 men had registered their names as being out of employment. What was wished was relief for those in need, and work for those out of work, relief to be stopped so soon as work was given; that the Distributing Committee be appointed in part from among men suggested by the workingmen,—men who knew their needs. By this means, fraud and imposition would be avoided. The workers knew who was cold and hungry in their midst. The people wanted work, not charity.

WHAT THEY DO NOT WANT.

The workingmen were at fault for allowing a few corrupt officials at Washington, and a few financiers in Wall street, to bring about this state of affairs; but it was now upon them, and they did not want the experience of Persia repeated,—its people starving by thousands, and, a little while after, the Shah traveling over Europe literally covered with diamonds. They did not want to see the Gages of Chicago rolling in wealth a year or two hence. If the workingmen were rightly used in this matter, they would eventually come out with more wisdom, and such a condition of things would in the future be avoided. The existing state of society was revolting in all its aspects, but the parties allied to this movement had no political designs; they only meant to succor the needy and distressed. There was just as much food and fuel as there was last year, and the people were not content to have it hoarded in the storehouses of the rich. It was not right that the rich should lose all, but they should be taxed to relieve the necessities of the present hour. The clearing up of the debris of the Court-House Square would furnish employment to 500 men, and it should be begun at once. They asked for food, not money, and that landlords should not be allowed to turn out tenants.

ACTUAL STARVATION.

Ald. Richardson asked if they claimed that people were starving.

Mr. McAuliff said he knew of several cases of actual suffering. He had fed people out of his own scanty resources. Was it not better to give these people work than to drive them to acts of theft and robbery? There were no Trades'-Unions in the city; those days had gone by.

Ald. Bailey said his house was crowded every night with sufferers, with whom he had gone in person to the Relief and Aid Society, without success, but the County Agent did a little toward relieving them.

Mr. Stahl said he knew of many families actually in want of relief. Others, who had a little property, and had to pay taxes, had no money to pay with, and wanted work by which to earn money. Many actually in need would not go to the Relief Society and get kicked around there all day. Many were not disposed to idleness, but he was afraid they would grow into such a disposition.

RELIEF SOCIETIES.

Mr. Hoffman said the first great trouble with relief societies was that they did not reach those most in need; they exhibited favoritism in extending relief, paying more attention to those who were recommended by persons of influence than to those who came unrecommended. When the city was divided into districts, laboring-men familiar with the needs of their fellow-laborers should be appointed to investigate cases of distress. The people felt that such relief was not given as charity, as by the rich to the poor, but as that to which they were justly entitled. This was no party movement, unless it was the party of empty stomachs. His connection with it was for the sake of directing the efforts of the people toward good, and, instead of being slandered and villified, he ought to receive the thanks of every citizen for pouring oil upon the troubled waters, when it was in his power to have placed a different aspect upon the matter. These men should not be treated like beasts.

Ald. Schaffner, with some heat, inquired if Mr. Hoffman meant to say that the city authorities treated the people like beasts.

Mr. Hoffman replied that he did not say that,—he meant to give warning against such treatment.

"One at a time, gentlemen," said the Mayor.

MR. RENO'S DONATION.

Mr. Hoffman said he had an order from Mr. Reno to furnish twenty tons of coal gratis, and 100 tons at bare cost. He asked that the city go on with the public improvements, and give the people work, for it could be done at half what it would cost in summer. The improvements must be made; why not do it now, and give the people employment? He could promise that if but a little aid were given, the honest poor of this city would never lift a hand in disorder.

REPRESENTATIVE OR ATTORNEY.

Ald. Moore asked whether Mr. Hoffman appeared as the representative or the attorney of the workingmen.

Mr. Hoffman replied that he appeared as the Chairman of their Committee, and not as their attorney.

The word "attorney" had been used by Mr. Stahl, who explained that it was a mistake arising out of his unfamiliarity with the English language.

ALD. SCHAFFNER'S IDEAS.

Ald. Schaffner claimed to have as much sympathy as anybody for suffering humanity, and the needy had never applied to him in vain; but he was not willing to give his own or the city's substance to support people in idleness. People must not come with a knife in hand, and demand help, as a right, from those who had been more provident than they. A spirit of Communism was plainly demonstrated in last Sunday's meeting, but he had too much confidence in the good citizenship of the workingmen of Chicago to believe that a riot would emanate from them, though he had feared that thieves and burglars would raise a disturbance for purposes of plunder. It was not possible for the city to incur any more indebtedness. He held that the Relief and Aid Society was not entitled to hold the money in their possession and give it out as they saw fit; that money should be given out now, for the relief of present wants. The Relief Society with its machinery could not meet the exigencies of the present situation; there was too much machinery about it. A committee should first be appointed to confer with the Relief Society, and ascertain whether they would place in the hands of the city authorities an amount of money to be distributed by the Aldermen in conjunction with assistants chosen by the people themselves. He moved the appointment of a Committee of Five,—three Aldermen and two representatives of the workingmen, with the Mayor,—to confer with the Relief and Aid Society.

THE COURT-HOUSE DEBRIS.

Ald. Cullerton said that work could not be let without appropriation of money, and, even then, the city must advertise for bids. The city had no control over the matter, as the contractors would employ such men as they saw fit. The only thing that could be done was to clean away the Court-House debris. The Relief Society must first be heard from as to what they would do.

Ald. Dixon said that the charter permitted the raising of money in case of an emergency. Such a state of things had now arisen, and the city should at once proceed to clear away the Court-House debris. The city would do its own work without advertising for bids.

Ald. Richardson proposed to let the money stay in the hands of the Relief and Aid Society, to be paid out to persons really deserving of it, when certified to by Aldermen and representatives of the workingmen.

Ald. Schaffner said that this was what was contemplated by his resolution.

Ald. Richardson said that it was intended to use the Court-House debris for filling and raising to grade the surrounding streets. This could not be done in winter.

NO MONEY.

Ald. McGrath said the city had no money with which to pay men, in case they were employed. All that could be raised was needed to pay matured indebtedness, without which the city could never borrow money again. The demand was for work. Could the city pay for the work? He thought it unadvisable to go and offer advice and assistance to the Relief and Aid Society as to where and how to extend relief. They would resent such interference. He proposed to borrow from the Relief and Aid Society the money with which to pay for such improvements as could be made this winter. The city was not bound, legally or morally, to furnish work, but it was best to do it if possible. He understood that the North Chicago Rolling Mills and several other large manufactories were making arrangements to start up with full forces of workmen after the 1st of January, and there was a prospect that a very large portion of those now idle would soon be able to get work.

Ald. Dixon believed that the Board of Public Works could set large numbers of workmen at work immediately.

NO RELIEF SOCIETY FOR THEM.

Mr. Stahl said that if it was impossible for the city to give work, let the fact be made known at once, so that the workingmen might consider what to do next. The Committee was not appointed to apply to the Relief Society, and did not feel authorized to do it.

Ald. McGrath inquired if the skilled mechanics now out of work, would be willing to go into sewers and dig knee deep in mud.

Mr. Stahl believed that every one of them would sooner do this, than to apply to the Relief Society for aid.

Mr. Hoffman said that the money in possession of the Relief Society really belonged to the City of Chicago; it was illegally turned over to them by Mayor Mason, and they of right had no control over it.

Ald. McGrath suggested that it would be difficult to convince them of that fact.

Mr. Hoffman said he approved of the proposed application to the Relief Society to assist them in distributing relief. If they refused the offer they would be liable to the suspicion that the $600,000 was not held and used by them for the benefit of the needy poor of Chicago. A practical solution of it would be to get half the money now held by the Relief Society, and with it pay for the various public improvements which can be prosecuted this winter. If they refuse to give it up, then the workingmen would know who to hold responsible for their sorrows and suffering—they would know whether the money was or was not held for the benefit of tottering banks and shaky real-estate speculators, or whether it was held for the benefit of the people of Chicago.

THE MAYOR DEFENDS THE SOCIETY.

Mayor Colvin said it was indicated that the Relief Society was too far from the people—that it was a private society, in the control of a few. It was not a private society. The money had been kept in its hands, and well kept, no doubt. After the Committee had conferred with the Society, the situation would be better understood. The city was too large for its poor to be reached through the machinery of the Relief Society. The Aldermen were the best informed of the needs of their constituents, and best qualified to distribute relief.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The motion for a committee to confer with the Relief Society was carried. The Mayor appointed the Committee, as follows: Ald. Schaffner, McGrath, and Heath, and Messrs. McAuliffe, Stahl, and Hoffman.

On motion, the Committee was instructed to wait upon the Relief Society at 2 o'clock to-day, and a general meeting of the Joint Committees was appointed for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

CITY WORK.

Commissioner Thompson, of the Board of Public Works, said that the only work which could be pushed forward now was the cleaning up of the Court-House square. In the matter of the Fullerton avenue conduit, that work, under the charter, would have to be let to contractors. They could be compelled to start the work at once, but the Board could neither control the class nor the number of men to be employed. Machinery was required, and a vast number of men could not be employed to advantage.

Mr. McAuliffe said that if skilled labor were employed at a high price a benefit was conferred upon the whole community. The skilled laborer would help his unskilled brother.

A COLD RELIEF.

Ald. Cullerton said that if the weather should turn cold, at least 3,000 men would be employed in putting up ice.

The meeting adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when will be presented the report of the Special Committee appointed to confer with the Relief and Aid Society.

WHAT IS NOW DOING.

THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Relief and Aid Society, held Monday evening, the following report of the relief extended during the two weeks ending on the 20th was submitted by Mr. C. G. Truesdell, the General Superintendent of the Society:

MONEY AND FUEL.

539 cash appropriations	$5,476.00
352½ tons of soft coal	1,938.75
9 tons of hard coal	85.50
3 cords of wood	30.00
Total	17,530.25

ARTICLES.

Men's wear	60
Children's wear	182
Pairs of shoes	281
Pairs of blankets	109

MEALS AND LODGINGS.

Bethel Home tickets issued for day's board and lodging	20
For single meals	236
For single lodgings	91
Lodged at free lodging-house	432

EMPLOYMENT.

Number of persons furnished with employment....152

The number of families aided in cash or coal and both during the month of December up to date is 904.

ALDERMANIC AID.

As a Christmas gift to those unable to buy bread, Messrs. C. L. Woodman & Co. will distribute, free, five thousand loaves to the poor, from their bakery, corner of Canal and Adams streets, Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 24.

Ald. Jonas, of the Twentieth Ward, announces that he will distribute chickens to the unemployed poor and needy of his ward on Christmas morning, from 9 to 11 o'clock, at his place of business, No. 183 Michigan street.

THE GERMAN PRESS.

THE STAATS ZEITUNG.

The *Staats Zeitung* speaks of the demands of the workingmen as follows:

Chicago now has, like Berlin, its Bebels, its Liebknechts, Mendes, and Tolkes. Here, too, is war declared on the disgraceful "money-lenders," the contemptible "capitalists," and the "property-owning classes," and a division of property is demanded in the name of "the right to live." Here, too, is it declared, with threatening references to the "strong fists" of the workingmen, that the city must furnish them all with food or with subsistence.

The meeting held at the Vorwarts Turn Hall, Sunday, was a stronger demonstration in support of these doctrines and demands than any ever made on American soil. If it had been left to the speakers at this meeting, a revolution would have broken out at once, provided that the speakers would have no personal risks to run. There was no lack of incentives to violence. The hatred and rage against the "Rich," who "lie on silken sofas and smoke fine Havana cigars, while the workingmen must live like cattle, to earn dry bread," was stimulated in a fashion which would have gladdened the heart of every French Communist. Judging of these speeches, the necessities of the laboring classes in Chicago must be greater than they ever were in London or Paris. It is very likely that many of those who applauded these remarks, afterwards ate a hearty supper in their own little homes, and that the most ferocious of the speakers were the ones who suffered the least from the destitution which they so pathetically described.

It cannot be disputed that there are, unfortunately, only too many workingmen in Chicago out of employment, and that those of them who in better times had laid up a little money, are now living on it, while others, who were not so provident as to save anything, or who were not so fortunate as to be able to do so, are suffering. This, as we said, is a sad reality. But there is no proof that the so-called "rich" are now reveling in a sinful superfluity, and thereby insulting the necessity of the "hungry laborers." The class of idle "Rentiers" and coupon-cutters is very poorly represented in Chicago. The welfare of our city depends on current profits, and when that stops the so-called rich suffer as much as the working classes, since their business expenses continue, while the receipts disappear.

There are hundreds, if not thousands of our readers, who are small dealers, and who, since they are in business on their own account, are, according to the view of the speaker at the Sunday meeting, to be considered capitalists. They know only too well that in dull times they suffer more than workingmen, who have no expenses for shop rent, gas, goods, etc., and no outstanding indebtedness to wholesale dealers. So far as concerns the managers of great firms, any one can easily convince himself that with the majority their receipts do not cover their business expenses, far less return them a profit.

But "the city," they say, must furnish help and work. "The city!" What is that but the taxpayers? Are these speakers, Sunday, so blind that they do not see that, not merely has the city nothing, but that it can borrow nothing, so long as a million is lacking to pay off the debts falling due by April 1? More than half a million dollars of the taxes of 1872 are yet unpaid. How is this money to be raised? By selling the property? But how can they sell unimproved building lots, the owners of which do not live in Chicago; and if the personal property of all the delinquent taxpayers were to be sold, as in Germany, where would purchasers be found?

The city cannot borrow money outside, for its credit is gone. By the Constitution the city cannot have a funded debt of over eleven and a half millions, but it now has thirteen and a half. Beside this, there is a floating debt of a million and a half, to be paid out of the tax-levy for 1873, and which, as has been said, must be paid within three months. So where is the money to come from?

Nothing can be gotten outside. A popular loan within the city has been proposed, but this could only be an anticipation of taxes,—that is, the certificates of indebtedness must be taken in payment of the taxes of 1873 or 1874. If this money were now advanced, future tax levies would have to be increased, and in a city in which more workingmen own their houses than in any other city in the world, such an increase of taxation would bear most heavily on the workingmen.

But assuming that in some way a million could be obtained, in addition to the million needed for the payment of the city debt, how would that serve to provide work for the laboring-men. Must the city start iron-mills, furniture-factories, shoe-shops, etc? And if it did, how much of the million would be consumed in purchasing raw material and how much in wages? Where would there be a market for the articles made? In short, does not every one see that to employ labor in such a fashion, at the expense of the taxpayers, would drive away from here the foreign capital which the city so urgently requires.

All such questions may be disregarded by these conscienceless misleaders of the people, but a sensible workingman should reflect and think twice before he jumps from the frying-pan into the fire. The times are very hard,—who denies it? But the remedies proposed at the Sunday meeting cannot better matters; they would only worsen them. We agree fully with what another German paper says, that means for the relief of the present necessity can be found only by calm and friendly consultation on both sides, but not by the lawless clamor and brutal threats of selfish demagogues who falsely call themselves workingmen, and who use such meetings as the Sunday one to lower the real workingmen by making them tools for their own ends.

DIE FREIE PRESSE.

This paper says that the procession of the workingmen proves that they want work and food, and that both sides are evidently striving to relieve the necessity of the unemployed, and that this effort will succeed. But if the workingmen had listened to the clamor of some of the speakers who are perverted fanatics or infamous demagogues, the result would have been different. These men were simply working for their own private ends.

The Philadelphia Strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—The striking 'longshoremen have organized an association. One resolution declares that white and colored men may become members.

About 200 strikers marched along the docks to-day, endeavoring to induce the men who were working to join them. Some of the men who were working at reduced rates have not resumed work to-day, being intimidated by the violence offered by their companions last night.

THE VIRGINIUS.

The Alleged Demand of Spain for a Restoration—The Investigation as to the Vessel's Status—Attacks upon American Citizens in Santiago de Cuba—The British Government has Not Demanded Burriel's Punishment.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Times* this morning, alluding to the report that Spain has made a demand upon the United States for the restoration of the steamship Virginius and the survivors who were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, says: "Such action on the part of Spain would be premature, despite the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States, that the Virginius had no right to carry the American flag. Spain must wait until a United States court has settled the case of the vessel before proceeding further in the matter."

THE INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—The investigation as to the character of the Virginius will be conducted in New York. The Government is powerless to proceed against Patterson, to whom the register for the vessel was issued, on account of the statute of limitations.

SPANISH BRAVADO.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Key West, Fla., contains the following: "The Virginius prisoners, who were surrendered at Santiago de Cuba, say that when the officers from the Tornado boarded the Virginius, one of them, in hauling down the flag of the United States, tore it into ribbons and trampled upon it, asserting, with an oath: 'This is what I have wanted.'

THE SITUATION IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA

is reported to be very serious. Only a week ago twenty-five citizens were arrested, and after a mock-trial, without any evidence being adduced against them, they were told to go home. On their way they were cruelly waylaid and killed. Only one escaped and he was riddled with bullets. The Americans are continually in fear for their lives, and bitterly complain that nothing has been done to redress their wrongs. It is not safe for an American officer to go ashore alone at Santiago. All along the river line the Spaniards are erecting new batteries."

[*Herald Special*.]

LONDON, Dec. 23.—An official denial is given to the story of the New York *Times*, that the English Government has demanded the punishment of Gen. Burriel.

SPRINGFIELD.

Meeting of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission—Registrar Tyndale's Work—The Trouble About the Industrial University Tax in Champaign County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec 23.—At a session of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, held this afternoon in this city, John M. Pearson, Esq., was elected President of the Board, vice Col. Cook, deceased. This action was the result of a motion made by Judge Steele, the new member, who was present for the first time. T. H. Tyndale, the Registrar of Grain at Chicago, made the following recommendations to-day: John H. Allen to be First Assistant Registrar; Charles W. Daniels, Second Assistant; and Harry Deane, Third Assistant. The Board thereupon made the several appointments. Mr. Tyndale, it is said, is looking after the warehouses and warehousemen sharply, and it is expected that in a few days he will be able to report that all causes of complaint are ended for the present, and until some new device is invented. The Commissioners submitted the final draft of their report to the Governor to-day.

The Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County was here to-day, accompanied by J. M. Gregory, Regent of the Industrial University. It is understood that their visit related to the recent action of the Board of Supervisors of Champaign County in refusing to levy the tax to pay the interest on the bonds issued in aid of the University. It is now given out that the Board of Supervisors will reconsider their action, provided the Attorney-General will furnish an opinion in the matter in support of the theory that they have the power to levy the tax. The Board of Supervisors assert that their late action was taken after carefully considering the question, and in pursuance of a legal opinion that they had no power to levy the tax. The Attorney-General being absent from the city, it is not known what his opinion will be.

The Chicago Book Manufacturing Company, capital stock $20,000, was licensed to-day.

Col. Merriam, the Collector of this District, who has been in office two months last Saturday, on balancing his books on that day, found that the collections footed up $265,000, for which he held the receipts of the Government.

GENET & CO.

The Convicted New York Ring Thief Is Still at Large—Trials of Some of His Companions in Iniquity.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Henry Genet, one of the Ring of 1870, who was convicted last Friday of false pretense, and was to have been sentenced on Monday, but escaped from the Deputy Sheriff having him in charge at 2 o'clock that morning, has not yet been captured. It was learned to-day that, after leaving his home, he was met by a friend,—a little ward-politician named Dunnigan,—with whom he crossed Harlem bridge. There they hired a horse and light wagon, and were driven at great speed to Pelham Bay, Eastchester County. Immediately on arriving there, they engaged a row-boat to carry them to the islands known as the Three Brothers, which are situated in the sound opposite Pelham, near the coast of Long Island. They stopped there a short time, and went thence to Whitestone, Long Island, where they quietly passed the remainder of the day in the house of a friend of Genet, named Tony Miller, a well-known ward-politician of this city. They left the hospitable Miller's early this morning for some village further out in Long Island. The Deputy Sheriffs, who have been on his track constantly, claim to know where he is expected to spend this evening, and express the belief that they will have him in custody by to-morrow morning.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Sheriff Brennan, through his counsel, pleaded that he was not ready to show cause why he should not be punished for his failure to produce Genet in court yesterday, and the case was adjourned till Monday next. The Sheriff hopes to capture the fugitive.

OTHER OFFENDERS.

Bench warrants have been issued for the arrest of Coman, Norton, Miller, and Walsh, the indicted Court-House Commissioners. Norton and Miller have furnished their counsel, Judge A. J. Dittenhoffer, with written authority to appear for them in the misdemeanor cases, which were set down for trial on Friday.

The evidence for the prosecution closed in the case of ex-Mayor Hall, and the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Steamships Donau, Pereire, and Republic, from New York; Olympus, from Boston; and Austrian, from Portland, arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

The Salary-Repeal—Butler as Shylock.

The Adoption of the Pennsylvania Constitution.

Williams—Grant's Relapse in the Senate.

A Ghost in the House—Secretary Richardson.

The Death of Old Mr. Dent—Carpenter and Conkling.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1873.

Mr. S. A. Hurlbut, Farnsworth's successor, General in the War, late Minister to New Granada, late rescuer of the steamer Virginius from the Spanish war-vessel Pizarro at Aspinwall, a native of South Carolina, son of an Episcopal clergyman, and brother of the well-known editorial writer on the New York *World*, is

THE MAN WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN.

It was his bill, or one of them,—for he had several,—which happened to come forward at that moment when everybody in Congress felt foolish and wearied out. Thus it happens that Congress compromises with public sentiment, gives up a part of the back-pay, bags the remainder, and will be able to collect ten months' pay at the increased rate, or $6,250 up to the first of the year, having done nothing whatever for the money, except to discuss their right to it.

The most singular part of the performance is the willingness of public men to attest their impecuniosity, as these have done, in the face of the world, and stand out like a slopshop-dealer for a little more profit on the bargain, until we begin to get telegraphic opinions on the subject from the London and other newspapers, showing that the penuriousness of the American Congress is the tattle of civilization. The only men, on the whole, who have anything to congratulate themselves for, are those members who never opened their mouths. The amount of dirt which some men, formerly exempted from paying for their postage-stamps, can eat in public, passes measurement. One recalls with a rueful face his schoolboy ideas of public manhood, when he takes up the *Congressional Record*, and for nearly three weeks sees that the whole energies of statesmanship have been bestowed upon the rates of public hire,—the interested parties chaffering like *Shylock* and his brethren on the Rialto. I was particularly struck with this resemblance when Ben Butler, clinging to his ill-gotten ducats, looked up to the reporters' gallery and said what must have been as follows, if his eyes could talk:

> I hate them there, for they are Christians;
> And more for that, in low simplicity,
> They lend out money gratis, and bring down
> The rate of usance here with us in Venice.
> If I can catch them once upon the hip,
> I will feed fat the ancient grudge I bear them.
> They hate our sacred perquisite, and rail
> On us, our bargains, and our well-won thrift.

BEN BUTLER

addressed a novel argument to his crowd. He showed the good manners he would have us give it, when he accused Hale, of Maine, of skirmishing in favor of a whisky-bill, at the same time calling him "my brother," just as the brethren of Joseph kept up their endearments when they traded him off. Butler said, "Congressmen ought to stand up together" when they stole anything. "We do not stand together," said Ben, "but let the reporters up there control our actions by their slanders, instead of being the chosen men of the people. Stand together," concluded Ben,—thus modestly requesting his colleagues to "stall," for him, as the thieves term it. It is a somewhat novel admission that Congress, by a long course of depravity, has become so demoralized that they must stand together like infantry when Ben. Butler introduces from his Judiciary Committee any felonious proposition.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE,

who is on the list of Presidential aspirants, must have labored hard on his committees when he put Roderick R. Butler, a man tried in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, in an important Chairmanship, and gave no committee whatever to Judge E. R. Hoar, formerly Attorney-General of the United States. The two men I have named differ as widely in appearance as in public record. There is no reason why Roderick Butler should have headed a committee in a high-toned deliberative body than that Benjamin Butler should have headed another. Mr. Blaine's only prospects for the present are to keep on horseback in the hollow square of the party organization. He has gained in great opportunities; but this last performance will probably be more celebrated for the cut than the shuffle. Some of the committees have been given away to such persons as the cruel uncle delegated to take charge of the babes in the wood.

PENNSYLVANIA UP.

The great and inspiring news of the period is all outside of Congress. What were they doing in either House or Senate to compare with the silent overthrow of the corrupt Ring and the effete Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania? Well might Heister Clymer say that "What Congressmen called *clamor* was but the first evidence of a coming storm of wrath and indignation" which had rolled over the Keystone State, where Judges of the Supreme Court, like Ulysses Mercur and Judge Read, were standing up beside railroad-Rajahs like Gowan, to argue away a Constitution they had but a few days before recommended to their fellow-citizens by their unanimous decision to deliver it up to the Philadelphia Ring for slaughter. When the Constitution goes into effect, Cameronism will go into the receiving vault, thence to be taken out in a subsequent year, and be buried forever under such an inscription as the indignant historian will put upon it. By inevitable logic, this election summons men like William D. Kelley, John Cessna, et al., out of public life, and makes a Citizen's movement easy of success in both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh; for, under this Constitution and Judiciary, where are the local Rings to get their plunder? Reduced to nothing but a salary, the Ring office-holders of Philadelphia are now nearly as naked as salary-grab Congressmen.

AN OPINION.

A good man for judgment and mild speaking is Samuel S. Marshall, of Illinois, who has served a long time in Congress and on the Bench. There are many men who aspire to lead the Democratic side, but there would be less emulation and more progress if Marshall's steady character were oftener consulted. I said to him, the other day:

"Give me your idea as to where the salary bill took its origin?"

"The President is responsible for it," said Judge Marshall. "An attempt was made, you know, to increase his salary exclusively, and it failed until, after a great deal of running to and fro, it was thought likely to pass if the Congressmen were tacked on to it. In the course of time, the bill came back with that unfortunate inclusion of ourselves which has driven so many otherwise useful men out of public life. In my opinion," continued Mr. Marshall, "$5,000 is as much as a large Congress like ours could expect to have the country afford us. I can live very well on that sum. I do not think that a demand for salary equal to Cabinet Ministers and Judges is compatible with or expected from a popular representative. There ought to be some distinction, however, between a man who votes himself an increase of salary, and a man who took the money after it awaited his order by law. Perhaps I might say that those persons who began to return their salaries in nervous haste have excited this hostility more than the press. A man hardly knew what to do when he found $2,500 belonging to him by law. There was George F. Hoar, who was so puzzled in the premises that he turned his surplus pay over to the schools of the district; and Ben Butler, the author of the 'grab,' actually got Hoar on the defensive. I think the President's salary should be put at its old standard," said Mr. Marshall, "because the Executive covetousness began the job."

POOR JUDGE WILLIAMS

is suspended like Mahomet's coffin. Of course it is improbable that the Senate will confirm Gen. Bristow as Attorney-General before acting on the Chief Justiceship, nor would Bristow play pussy-in-the-corner in this way. But it is awkward. I met Judge Williams a few days past, and congratulated him.

"Don't be too fast about it," he said. "I remember old Gen. Roberts, of Iowa, who was a terrible swearer, continued to denounce the removal of the State Capital from Iowa City to Des Moines, until they had actually gotten it up on wheels. The Judge then stood off before the crowd, looking at the locomotive construction, and gave it a last piece of opinion: 'I suppose,' said he, 'that the danged thing will have to go; but, by George! I think it is *a little premature!*'"

There may be persons at a distance who think the Senate is sitting in inquest over this man so long, from only the highest motives of public duty. The exact fraction of duty in their action has not been ascertained, but is thought to be, at all events, a vulgar fraction.

The fact is, that the Senate, in its dominant party caucus, has become wearied of the President's selfishness. He calls nobody in that body to his counsel when he concludes upon a nomination. He goes outside of the party, amongst men like Col. Mosby, a direct opponent of the party ticket on the stump, and makes nominations according to Mosby; so that Senator Lewis, who belongs to the caucus, rises, as the saying is, in his might. The Senate came to the conclusion, when Williams was nominated, that it would call a halt on the Executive. Senators urge that, as a matter of party-demoralization, Grant actually wished to nominate Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice, saying:

"He is so old that he will only live three years, and meantime I can have the use of Williams in the Cabinet, and then make him Chief Justice before my term expires."

The coolness of this conceit made the Senate, to use a familiar expression, get up and walk off on its ear.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

A good deal has been said about the return to the stage of affairs of A. H. Stephens. This peculiar old wreck is the grandson of a soldier in Braddock's army, who immigrated to Georgia in the first year of Washington's Administration. The old soldier lived until Stephens was 1 year old. Stephens' father married an almanac-maker, and was a poor and simple-minded man. After a delicate youth and a rapid education, A. H. Stephens was admitted to the Bar, and in 1843 he came to Congress. For the brutal elements of character which Jefferson Davis possessed Stephens substituted rather spiritual elements, and he was a prophet and ghost of the Pro-Slavery Confederacy; and now he is in Congress again, an utterly unclassifiable person, as fully lost in that body as a hospital-veteran in the streets of New York. On crutches, with a velvet cap, arguing for preposterous salaries, and determined to be popular with his colleagues, the poor old child has hardly more entity or flesh than the wind which blows around the elbows of the Capitol, and is listened to, because it is strange, musical, and ghostly. There is something rather finely cut about his sentences; something between the visionary and the spiritualist in his exhortations; something of second childhood and deep contrition in his lamentable restoration to the land of the living. Lazarus come back was hardly more out of expectation. We can say of him and his treason, like Tom Hood:

> Make no deep scrutiny
> Into his mutiny
> Rash and undutiful;
> Past all dishonour
> Death has left on him
> Only the beautiful.

MR. RICHARDSON.

The Secretary of the Treasury may be said, with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to be in the condition of the chief characters in "Venice Preserved":

> A fruitless fortune and a barren bed
> Attend you both.

The unauthorized legal-tender reserves are fast going where the woodbine twineth. The confidence with which the Secretary approaches Congress for more taxes is like nothing so much as Oliver Twist when he advanced upon Bumble and put out his plate for "more."

Still, this poorest of Richardsons did not make the panic. He could not make a panic. Let us admire his moral courage, and call on Mr. Dawes to declare war on the present state of the taxes. Tea, and coffee, and whisky, and so forth, must stand up as proxy for us, and help us out of repudiation or default. The Secretary has done no more than right to state the facts, like a business-man. The obligation is on Congress. Now, as Ben Butler advises, let them "stand together" and do their duty.

The great, old

FRED DENT,

aged 83, who was to President Grant in his youth what Prof. Daumer was to Casper Hauser, bringing him up by hand, looking with genuine old Maryland charity upon his errors and slownesses, and protecting him up to the day when he might be needed, as the senior Grant never would, has quietly slipped away from within the walls of the White House, taking his smoke to the last. There were genuine qualities about this old man. At the very brink of our second war with England, he went off to the West. His obstinate political views remained with him to the last. He was the wolf which suckled the hero of the war with the Rebellion. Nothing in our public life is so hard, dry, and genuine, as the fatherhood and patronhood of U. S. Grant. He was killed by the frost through all his childhood, neglected by himself, and only his constitution held out to that late opportunity, which found him like a persimmon, dead-ripe by months of frost, to drop into the White House, where, as Mark Twain says of the "Jumping Frog," he fell off the counter with all the elasticity of a gob of mud.

The difficulty with all political parties has been to find another frog to jump with Ulysses. A good many parties have sprung up, but they all remark, with Jim Smiley's antagonist:

"We ain't got no frog."

Not even shot will keep the original frog down. Jupiter has been hard on us; according to Æsop, he once furnished a stork as King to the frogs, but our King is a frog to the storks.

SENATOR CARPENTER

is the Vice-President of the United States, vice Wilson, who has palavered so long that he thinks himself to be mortally sick, out of sheer want of conviction as to the state of his health. People ought to be charitable on that class of public men who go up and down the world for thirty years saying nothing, as if they took an interest in it, and everybody they say it to. Such people know at last less than a weather-vane. Wilson is an industrious person, and the book which he began with the proper title of "History of the Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America," will be a better tombstone to him than the baptism of innumerable babies in his name, or half a century of wayside sentimentalization with Tom, Dick, Harry, and Mary Ann.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, was the person who gave Carpenter the most efficient support for the caucus-nomination. It would do these men good to go much together. Conkling ought to get Carpenter's influence to dissipate the cold atmosphere of philosophy and scorn. Carpenter ought to learn of Conkling the loveliness of a sequestered career, beguiled mainly by one mirror and no rivals in it. Thus Damon would cease to hustle his Lucullus, and Pythias would never absent himself too long from his friend without leave. Between them, the great party of freedom and propriety would be so rejoiced that, as it appears near the end of the play of Hamlet, one faction will cry out for Carpenter:

> Give me the cups;
> And let the kettle to the trumpet speak,
> The trumpet to the cannoneer without,
> The cannons to the heavens, the heavens to earth,
> Now the King drinks to Hamlet.

On the other hand, the President's friends:

> The ratifiers and props of every word,
> They cry: "Choose we; Laertes shall be King!"
> Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds:
> "Laertes shall be King, Laertes King."

GATH.

AN AMERICAN, NOT AN ENGLISH, INVENTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your paper of this morning there appears an extracted article on a "Furnace that Burns Coal-Dust." It is presented as an English invention after five years of labor and experiment. I have something to say on that subject, and begin with an extract, verbatim, from my note-book, of date September, 1867:

"The consumption of fuel," I wrote, "is the great subject now of improvement, so as to equalize as nearly as may be the consumption of the concrete and volatile parts. Experiments are going on in the United States, successfully applied to stationary engines, to which alone it would seem applicable. The result is a machine in which, by rapid motion, the coal-refuse is more finely pulverized; a stream of air from the bellows is driven through it, carrying the dust in graduated quantity, and largely mixed with atmospheric air, over the stationary bed of ignited fuel. The only office, however, of the fuel-bed is to inflame this volatile dust, which flashed into flames along a furnace of 60 feet (including returns), close to the metallic sides against which it is to be driven, and round which it licks, downwards and upwards, with its hasty, intense, and volatile flame. If it prevails successfully, the refuse of coal will be utilized, and the waste dust of the anthracite become of value, which now in mounds cumbers the surface around our mines, or is carted as rubbish from the yards."

The invention was an excellent one, and had been under the investigation of Dr. Hayes, an eminent scientist, of Boston, from whom, in conversation, I received the information. This occurred in a voyage to Europe; and, during the following months, I had occasion several times to speak of it in England; and, after my return, watched for the account of its successful adoption in this country. There may have been found some impediments or disadvantages. Possibly the heat would be too intense for the sides of the cylinder.

At all events, the invention is American; its date anterior to the incipient thought claimed in England. The principle is worth the careful attention of those employing furnaces to drive engines, &c.; and if, in this way, the anthracite dust can be made available as fuel, it would be worth millions. At all events, please give currency to the fact of the time and place of the real invention. It was in full practical use in Massachusetts in 1867. W.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE PENITENTIARY BATH.

Commissioner Bane's Letter and Dr. Bacon's Opinions Thereon—Medical Attendance of the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Dec. 23.—One week ago, under instructions, your correspondent furnished THE TRIBUNE with some statements in regard to the condition of affairs at the Penitentiary, especially bearing on the recent death of a convict named Williams. On Monday a letter appeared in THE TRIBUNE from Moses M. Bane, Penitentiary Commissioner, in which my statements are contradicted very flatly. The statement to which Mr. Bane takes most exception, I find, is the one in reference to Dr. Mason, now Prison Physician, by whose order it appears the convict Williams was bathed. My statement in reference to him was made upon the authority of Dr. C. H. Bacon, of Lockport, late Prison Physician. As soon as Mr. Bane's letter came to my notice I waited upon Dr. Bacon to get a verification of my former statements. Introducing myself as the representative of THE TRIBUNE, I asked the Doctor if he had seen the dispatch in question. He replied that he had, when the following conversation ensued:

Correspondent—Doctor, when did you resign the office of Prison Physician?

Doctor—I handed my resignation (producing a copy of it) to the Board of Commissioners on the 11th of June, this year.

Correspondent—Was it promptly accepted?

Doctor—No; and I have never had any official notification of its acceptance at all. But, when I handed it in, Mr. Bane came to me in person and asked me to remain as Prison Physician two or three months, and assured me the Board would pay me as usual. Bane told me at the same time that Dr. Mason, his brother-in-law, had been appointed as my successor. He said Mason had been a perambulating dentist for some twelve years, with an office in Galesburg, and that he would be on in a few days, and would need some schooling in the practice of medicine, &c.

Correspondent—But, Doctor, I see (producing a copy of Bane's letter) that Mr. Bane denies that he ever offered you any inducement to remain at the prison after your successor was appointed?

Doctor—As I stated before, Mr. Bane, upon my resignation, insisted upon my remaining several months,—two or three,—and offered to pay me as usual, notwithstanding the fact that my successor was drawing his pay at the same time. He then told me that Dr. Mason was practicing dentistry when appointed, and that he made a living by scouring the county soliciting work.

Correspondent—Now, Doctor, you are quite positive that this conversation took place between you and Mr. Bane?

Doctor—Yes, sir; and, if necessary, I am prepared to make affidavit to that effect. But I am out of the prison, and don't care to mix with the affair in any shape. If you had not mentioned my name I would not now consent to an interview.

Correspondent—You say you resigned on the 11th of June. Did you then leave the prison?

Doctor—No, sir; but at Mr. Bane's solicitation I remained there until July 1, and made medical report for June.

Correspondent—You left then on July 1?

Doctor—No. On July 1, when I handed in my report, I told Mr. Bane that I could remain no longer. He insisted, however, and I finally consented to remain until the 15th. The records of the prison will show that I did remain until the 15th,—a month and four days after my resignation and the appointment of my successor. The records will further show that I was paid for every day I remained there, which is a flat denial of Mr. Bane's letter. When I left, I left under protest from Bane, for he wanted me to remain two or three months, as I before stated, and, as I believe, for no other purpose than to instruct Dr. Mason.

Correspondent—Then my statement in THE TRIBUNE was correct?

Doctor—Yes, sir, so far as I am concerned. Dr. Mason has told me, however, that about twelve years ago he was a practitioner. I believe you stated to the contrary. He told me also that he quit the practice of medicine because he was not successful, and that he took up dentistry instead.

Correspondent—Is such a man, in your opinion, competent for the position of Prison Physician?

Doctor—That is a delicate and straight question, and I would not like to answer. But I'll say this much, that the office of Prison Physician is a very important one, and no man is fit for it who is not thoroughly educated in his profession. And I'll state further, that the salary, $1,500, will not secure a fit man, unless it be some resident of Joliet or this place, who has a practice beside. When I was Physician, I used to visit the prison every day, and oftener if required; but at the same time I enjoyed a $4,000 practice outside. Dr. Mason, you see, came here from the second city in the State, and if he enjoyed the professional standing there that Mr. Bane claims for him, he ought to have had a practice of from $6,000 to $10,000 per year, and of course would not have accepted a $1,500 salaried position. I don't think you could find a respectable practitioner in the county who would accept the position if he had to give up his practice to do it. I certainly would not.

ABOUT BATHING.

Correspondent—Doctor, when you were Prison Physician did you ever order baths to convicts?

Doctor—I have repeatedly ordered baths, but always for medical purposes. I always examined the party thoroughly before ordering a bath, to see if his physical condition would stand the shock. And then I was always present when the bath was administered, to see that it was done properly. This bathing or ducking is dangerous when entrusted to ignorant men.

Correspondent—What do you think of the recent bathing of convict Williams?

Doctor—I think it was exceedingly unwise and injudicious. If he died as Dr. Mason reports, his death is clearly the fault of the doctor. The idea of a physician being so reckless as to order a man threatened with rupture of the heart to be "ducked" in cold water is outrageous, and such conduct outside of the prison would subject the offender to arrest for malpractice. The fact of his ordering a bath, and not superintending it in person, as appears from his report, ought to be enough to condemn him.

Correspondent—You have noticed, I presume, an order of the Commissioners against bathing or ducking as a punishment since you left the institution?

Doctor—Yes, and Dr. Mason violated that rule when ordering Williams "ducked," for there is no proof whatever that the poor fellow was sick. Even if he had been sick, the remedy has proven worse than the disease.

Correspondent—What do you think of Mason's conduct after Williams was drowned?

Doctor—He set the laws of the State at defiance in laying hands upon the body. He had no more right to take out that man's heart than he has to commit an assault upon me. The moment Williams was found dead, from any other than natural cause, his body was the property of the County Coroner, and ought to have been handed over to him for a post-mortem examination. The fact that the body was hurriedly buried looks suspicious, and, if the Coroner had done his duty, he would have exhumed it,—he ought to do it now. It is well known to the profession that the condition in which the heart of Williams was reported found by Dr. Mason could have been brought about by a slight puncture with an instrument,—either accidentally or intentionally. The matter ought to be investigated, and the guilty parties held to answer.

Correspondent—I see, Doctor, that Mr. Bane claims that the health of the convicts has improved under Mason?

Doctor—I can't say whether such is true or not, but I assure you that, if such is the case, the credit does not belong to Dr. Mason. Dr. Baird, Hospital Steward, as soon as I left the prison, commenced to write the prescriptions, and, I am informed, has written the most of them. This Baird is quite a valuable man. I know that, when I was about to quit the prison, Baird wanted to quit also. Mr. Bane learned of it, and, as an inducement for him to remain under Mason, had his salary raised.

Correspondent—What is your opinion of Capt. Hall, Deputy Warden?

Doctor—He is a good, conscientious man. He is to blame, however, for "bathing" Williams without written orders from Dr. Mason, because the Commissioners had forbid "bathing" as a punishment. The connection he had, however, with the affair should not reflect on him. He obeyed orders.

In further conversation with Dr. Bacon your correspondent came in possession of other facts which may be of use hereafter. Throughout the interview the Doctor was in nowise a willing witness, and upon several occasions refused to answer questions. The above interview was had in the presence of a third party, and the statements made can be asseverated by as good men as the State contains.

If the above serves to correct any imputations sought to be made upon your correspondent by Mr. Bane's letter, my object will be attained.

THE THOMPSON BURGLARY CASE.

Reply of Mr. Milton Forbes to Mr. R. C. Givins.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The letter of Mr. R. C. Givins, published in your issue of the 11th inst., cannot be suffered to pass without notice, so far as it reflects on my character and position. Givins not only makes false statements as to the case of the man Thompson, but he relates, as the "plain, unvarnished facts," circumstances that never happened; makes out State's Attorney Reed to be an accomplice of thieves, and myself a professional bailer, of no visible means, and of questionable honor; whereas the case of Thompson is altogether different from that stated by Givins; the circumstantial story of Givins, and the officer being "approached," is outrageously false; Mr. Reed did his simple duty; and I not only can show that I am the owner of considerable property in Cook County and Southern Illinois, and a man of respectable reputation, but that I did not even go bail. I therefore ask, as a matter of common justice, for space to reply to Mr. Givins' charges.

The man Thompson, who was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Mr. Givins' house, is respectably connected; and I am well acquainted with his friends, who are wealthy and honorable people. When his arrest became known to them they were much distressed, and determined to spare no effort to discover the truth; if guilty, to afford him kind counsel and good advice; if innocent, to save him from prison. The first step was to bail him out, in order that he might be at once removed from the evil influences of the jail. This was done. I interested myself in the matter, along with others, but no more than they did; and, when Mr. Givins says I went bail for the prisoner, *he lies*; and, when he goes farther, and calls my bail "straw-bail," he simply adds to the enormity of the first lie one of still greater magnitude, for my Cook County property is worth $60,000 if it is worth a cent; and, if that is "straw-bail," I should like to know what good bail is; supposing I had offered bail.

When the day of trial drew near, we found, to our consternation, that Thompson had shipped off. I at once went to Mr. Reed, and told him of it, and I begged of him to postpone the forfeiture of the bail until next term, to give us an opportunity to recover the man, which we had no reason to suppose we could not do, as his friends were determined the case should come to trial, whichever way it might eventuate. This is the true reason of the bail-forfeiture story. And because the poor wretch temporarily escaped, and Mr. Leonard found himself face to face with the responsibility of paying the bail-bond, this man Givins howls out about his "surprise and indignation," his "family's security being endangered," his wife's nerves unstrung and almost paralyzed;" and he charges, in effect, the State's Attorney with being in a conspiracy to rob him of his revenge; charges me with being professional "straw-bail" on a bond I never signed; and charges Mr. Leonard with being a professional bailer of no means. I take the liberty of asking THE TRIBUNE for as much latitude in my reply as it permitted Givins in his attack; and to tell Givins that Leonard is as responsible a man, his word is as good, and his property as tangible, as that of the immaculate Givins himself.

Next, Givins charges that he was "approached," "certain hints thrown out, and innuendoes given," that it would not be his interest to prosecute; and a lot more rubbish and falsehoods. The man must be crazy. His mind is so unbalanced by his passion in this matter—and the very language used in his letter shows it—that he does not know how to distinguish between the truth and a lie. I did wait on him,—or "approach" him, if preferred. And this is what I did; I told him that the young man had got off, and the bail had been forfeited; and I suggested an earnest hope that the matter could be so arranged that the case might be "continued," in order that we might do the very thing Givins is raving that we were conspiring not to do,—*to find and produce the prisoner*, and save Leonard the payment of the bail. Was there anything *wrong* in this? Was it not reasonable? Here was a young man, led astray, bailed out by highly-respectable friends, to save him from further evil associations, who escapes from surveillance. Those who bailed him out are required to produce his body, or the money, in a few hours. They cannot produce the body, but they can the money. But they prefer to produce the body, and keep faith with the law; and all they ask is a *reasonable time* to be given them, before the bail is irrevocably forfeited, to find the person and produce him, which they doubt not their ability to do.

Because they desire to keep faith, and prefer to do so, rather than pay even these few paltry dollars, they are charged with breaking faith, and preferring to pay the money! The man is inconsistent, and out of his own mouth he is condemned.

Thus far, sir, I have occupied your space, as I have a right to, in reply to charges printed against me which exist only in this man Givins' alarmed imagination. I have shown that, instead of being a professional bailer, I do not even appear on the bail-bond; that, instead of being a man of straw I am a man of property, the deeds of which will be in my pocket, ready to produce to you, when I present to you this letter; that Leonard is a man of means, well known as a citizen of Chicago, and respected; that Thompson is not proved, and must not be assumed without proof, to be guilty of what is charged against him; that his body was non-producible through no fault of ours; that far from forfeiting his bail so as to get him off, we have applied for a continuation that we may produce him. And now I say that we are on his track, and have good hopes of finding him; and that, as soon as we secure him, we shall surrender his body; and, also, that if there is law in this land for me as well as for Mr. Givins, I will invoke it to prove that he cannot with impunity assail other men's characters without reason, or make false statements that have no more foundation than mere malice.

With regard to the officer being approached, I know nothing of it. It was not done by your obedient servant, MILTON FORBES.

CHICAGO, Dec. 20, 1873.

The Tichborne Trial—A Scene in Court.

Dr. Kenealy continued his address to the jury, Dec. 3, by stating that the prosecution was founded on a principle utterly abhorrent to the English law, and, indeed, of every principle of justice, and that was that a crime was taken for granted, and the innocence of the defendant taken as a thing that did not exist. In his experience he had never before heard such language used in this case, and was only to be found in those infamous days when Attorney-General Coke thought it right to insult a prisoner at the bar. The course pursued in this respect by the prosecution was not, and never had been, the law of England, but *it might be the law of hell*.

The Lord Chief-Justice—I must interpose. That is not a fitting expression to be used in a court of justice. In the first place we know nothing of the law of the region to which you refer. It is not fitting language to be used in a court of justice.

Dr. Kenealy—If your Lordship take upon yourself to prescribe to counsel—

The Lord Chief-Justice—I take upon myself to say that language should not be used; I will not say blasphemous, but most indecorous, and improper to be used here.

Dr. Kenealy—I beg to say that if your Lordship, or any other Judge, takes on himself to prescribe to counsel what language or what argument he shall use—

The Lord Chief-Justice—Argument—certainly not; but I do take upon myself to prescribe propriety of language.

Dr. Kenealy—I say it is proper language.

The Lord Chief-Justice—Sir, I say it is not, and I say it shall not be used here. I will not allow resort to expressions of that kind, which might shock the ears of some, if it does not you.

Dr. Kenealy—I hope I have as fastidious an ear as any one else.

The Lord Chief-Justice—I dare say you have, but still it is language I feel it my duty to correct.

Dr. Kenealy—What is said is said.

THE ILLINOIS FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Comments of the Press.

From the Cairo (Ill.) Bulletin.

The platform of the Anti-Monopoly party of this State is a declaration of sound principles, and the success of the party at the polls is demanded by the best interests of Illinois and the Republic. We heartily indorse the platform in all its planks, with the exception of that relating to the finances of the country. We are not prepared to say that we are in favor of the greenback-and-bond-interchangeable, double-barreled remedy for our financial ills. It may be the best remedy that can be devised, and, if investigation should convince us that it is, we shall be one of its heartiest advocates. But, as a whole, the platform is admirable; and, if we mistake not, is the platform of the party of the future. The Anti-Monopolists may not win in this part of the State, where Radicalism holds one portion of the people in its grasp, and devotion to Democracy holds the other,—where the Radical and Democratic leaders dictate and the voters obey; but, in the northern and central portions of the State, it will sweep all opposition before it, as it should do. Whoever, being an honest man and competent, stands upon that platform, will receive the support of the *Bulletin*,—not a feeble support, but its hearty and enthusiastic championship.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times.

One hopeful sign is the growing tendency manifested to weed out the visionary and impossible schemes that filled the minds of the agricultural classes a year ago, and to substitute something tangible and real. The theory of railway-transit under the auspices of Government found little favor, and the more lasting and feasible one of improved water-ways seemed to obtain. In finance, the popular mind is still groping. A thousand theories were broached, with no substantial basis, but all indicating that something must be done to relieve the country. It is doubted if the deliberations and resolutions of the Convention will make any one the wiser. What farmers need most is knowledge, and a true conception of the relations of things. It is this, and this only, as it appears to the unbiased, and not the development of class-hatred, which will yield them the greatest ultimate good.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.

A representative convention of the farmers of Illinois was held in Decatur this last week, which will of necessity be of great political significance, and bids fair to settle the political complexion of the State for the next few years to come. They adopted a platform which is, in the main, most eminently sound, and will command the respect and ratification of a large majority of the voters of the State, whether they be farmers or of other industrial classes. We are glad to see that the resolution on finance is up with the demands of the occasion, which demonstrates that the great mass of the people understand the extraordinary stupidity of our present monetary condition, and that they also understand that the legal-tender currency is the only salvation of the financial interests of the country.

The platform all the way through is most certainly acceptable, and is in perfect consonance with all the fundamental principles of the Democratic party; and, if the supporters of the party which made this platform shall supplant the Democratic party, and shall also overthrow the Republican party, none of the honest masses of the Democracy can be otherwise than pleased with the result. It may be rather awkward to some of the salary-grabbers of the Democratic party, but not at all to honest members, whether of the lead or file. This organization perfected at Decatur will, without doubt, put State, Congressional, and Legislative tickets in the field next fall; and there can be but little doubt of its success.

From the Peoria (Ill.) Transcript.

In the State Farmers' Convention, on Thursday, a lengthy and somewhat bitter discussion was had as to the propriety of the Association forming itself into a political party. Finally, like the Cincinnati Convention on the tariff, last year, it determined to remit the question, and accordingly adopted an article providing that the officers of the Association and the Presidents of the various County Associations shall constitute an Advisory Board, to meet on the first Tuesday of May, annually, to determine what political action, if any, the Association shall take for the ensuing year. Fifty members of this Board are to constitute a quorum. We were of the impression that parties were born and grew, and were not made; but, hereafter we are to have the spectacle of a Board meeting once a year to decide whether or not we shall have a Farmers' party that year. The scheme does not look particularly inviting. How it will work in practice remains to be seen.

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Argus.

All our readers will be interested in the organization of the new party platform set forth in this paper, as adopted at the State Convention at Decatur. Nearly every idea advanced in the platform will be heartily indorsed by every friend of economy, reform, equal and just legislation, and true Republican government. Let our readers study it.

From the New York World.

Amasa Walker's masterly and convincing letter to the President of the Illinois Farmers' Association ought to be read and pondered by every voting citizen of the United States. No proposition was ever more clearly established by argument than Mr. Walker's main thesis, that our inflated currency robs and tends to ruin the greatest of our national interests, that of agriculture. . . . . We do not know whether the Farmers' Association distributes documents, but, if it would cause this lucid and cogent letter to be printed, in a clear, good-sized type, on half-sheets of paper, and a copy put into the hands of every Western farmer, the reform of the currency could not be delayed much beyond the next Congressional elections. Nowhere in the West could any candidate be elected who was not publicly pledged to carry out Mr. Walker's views—which is a great deal to predict considering that the West has heretofore been the stronghold of the inflationists.

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,921	25,507	633
Tuesday	2,000	25,000	1,800
Total	3,921	50,507	2,433
Same time last week	3,884	72,876	1,120
Week before last	5,360	57,407	811

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	874	1,981	

CATTLE—Prices ranged about the same as on yesterday, when, in view of the light supply, they were firmly held. The quality was rather below the average of last week, the number of droves that would grade as choice being extremely small. Medium to good qualities comprised the large portion of the offerings, and for such the ruling prices were $4.25@4.75. The extreme range of the day's sales was $2.00@5.70, the inside for scallawags, and the outside for two car-loads averaging 1,337 lbs,—sold by H. E. Mallory & Bro. As our market is again flooded with poultry and game, there was not much inquiry for butchers' stuff, the week promising to be one of unusual dullness in the retail meat-trade; but their purchases comprised a better class of stock than is often seen in their stalls. Stock steers met with some demand at full previous quotations, or at $2.50@2.75 for common, and at $3.00@3.50 for good to prime lots. Veal calves were salable at $2.75@5.00. The market closed steady with only a small amount of stock left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs	$5.65@5.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.00@5.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 750 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.50
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.75@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Average.	Price.
10	cows	1,076	$3.20
15	cows	1,036	3.80
14	fair steers	1,260	4.60
20	stock steers	984	3.40
20	stock steers	837	3.25
20	stock steers	934	3.40
32	extra steers	1,337	5.70
15	cows	966	3.20
40	Texas cattle	841	3.25
29	Texas cattle	792	2.50
15	stock cattle	1,010	4.00
25	butchers' cattle	1,021	4.20
17	choice cattle	1,269	5.25
40	Texas cattle	863	2.90
16	choice cattle	1,422	5.50
36	good cattle	1,271	4.75
33	good cattle	1,314	4.90
33	good cattle	1,272	4.70
32	choice cattle	1,339	5.30
15	medium cattle	1,167	4.25
16	medium cattle	1,474	4.45
18	medium cattle	1,176	[illegible]
34	butchers' stock	931	4.00
17	butchers' stock	1,039	4.00
33	choice steers	1,264	5.12½
19	choice steers	1,397	5.00
18	good steers	1,238	4.75
19	good steers	1,289	4.75
33	choice steers	1,338	5.40
32	medium steers	1,223	4.25

HOGS—Trade in this branch of the market opened active, with a buoyant feeling pervading the market. Buyers were numerous and apparently eager to invest, and the demands of holders for 5@10c advance were cheerfully responded to. The receipts, comparatively, were light, amounting to only about 25,000, and making the supply since Saturday only 50,500, against 72,876 for the same period last week, and 57,407 week before last, and, all things considered, the market opened auspiciously for sellers. Toward noon, however, there were reports of a decline in provisions, and buyers grew more cautious, and sellers easier, in consequence. From midday until the close of business hours trading dragged more or less, and prices worked back to about the closing quotations of yesterday, or to $4.50@5.15. Most of the hogs remaining in the pens unsold were of the poorer sorts, embracing coarse, uneven, and mixed lots. Sellers are bothered to dispose of these at any fair price, and if country shippers would avoid losses they must buy this common stuff at a pretty wide margin. It may be quoted at $4.50@4.60, with a few sales at a lower figure. Selected hogs sold at $5.25@5.30. Closing quotations are $4.50@5.15 for inferior to choice.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
250	185	$4.50	131	376	$5.15	62	212	$4.95
99	291	5.00	109	325	5.15	64	175	5.00
89	336	5.00	37	410	5.15	46	200	5.00
52	299	5.00	61	281	5.00	248	225	5.10
51	292	5.00	109	317	5.05	80	437	5.15
174	230	5.15	49	302	4.95	62	213	4.60
40	416	5.30	52	335	5.10	48	329	5.10
52	285	5.15	61	192	5.00	57	266	5.05
50	290	5.05	50	301	5.10	42	432	5.15
106	189	5.00	49	281	5.15	40	466	5.15
38	410	5.15	56	231	4.90	58	238	5.00
80	437	5.15	51	340	5.15	54	332	5.10
50	301	5.10	49	248	4.90	61	216	5.00
49	279	5.00	54	299	5.00	52	183	4.90
47	325	5.05	63	185	4.65	56	267	5.00
50	300	5.10	49	348	5.15	235	299	5.15
103	330	5.15	52	313	5.05	320	190	4.60
53	239	5.05	40	232	5.00	57	249	5.05
44	374	5.25	100	305	5.10	67	302	5.00
44	332	5.15	46	272	5.00	136	336	5.05
60	232	4.90	46	205	5.00	92	298	5.15
96	277	5.12½	48	299	5.15	50	371	5.10
44	378	5.25	45	335	5.15	54	272	5.05
98	314	5.12½	57	294	5.05	57	266	5.05
51	330	5.12½	57	343	5.20	130	278	5.15
45	299	5.05	44	391	5.25	44	314	5.10
44	181	4.60	61	192	4.60			

SHEEP—There was a good degree of activity in the demand for sheep, both to supply local wants and for shipment East, and, under a continued scant supply, prices are firm and still advancing. There were sales of choice to-day at $5.25@5.50, and of extra at $5.70@5.75. Good droves readily commanded $4.75@5.00, while poor to medium lots were salable at $3.50@4.50. All sold, and the market closed firm at the above quotations. We append the following

SHEEP SALES:

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
72	108	$5.30	75	70	$3.75	98	93	$5.00
70	128	4.50	82	117	5.25	214	85	4.85
63	124	5.75	83	111	4.75	53	85	4.00
29	78	4.25	100	65	4.00	75	88	4.50

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—HOGS—5,040 live received. The demand was not strong for live, and the market was tame at 5¼@5½c. Dressed closed a shade firmer, at 6¼@7¼c for city, and 6¼@6¾c for Western.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 935; total for the week, 2,312. Notwithstanding the light run, the market opened slow. Buyers and sellers were wide apart, owners asking ¼@½c advance over last week's closing prices. The few loads sold brought ¼c advance. Eastern buyers are hanging off, and local butchers are supplied for the holidays. Sales include: 200 Indiana steers, averaging 990@1,430 lbs, at $4.20@5.87½; 10 Illinois steers, averaging 1,905 lbs, at $7.00; 150 Ohio steers, averaging 983@1,309 lbs, at $4.20@5.05.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 4,800; total for the week, 7,600. The market is dull at ¼c decline on all grades from last week's closing prices. But few buyers are in attendance.

HOGS—Receipts, including reported arrivals, 2,400; total for the week, 13,700. The market is dull. About 50 car-loads are offering. Quotations are: Yorkers, $5.00@5.12½; heavy hogs, $5.12½@5.50.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 85 cars; best, $5.50; medium, $4.80@5.00; common, $4.00@4.50; Yorkers, $3.00@3.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 36 cars; best Philadelphias, $5.30@5.50; Yorkers, $4.75@5.00.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 15 cars; best $4.75@5.25; medium, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@3.50.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

The past week has been one of fair activity in the different departments of the dry-goods market. Orders from interior jobbers and retailers, and from the local retail trade as well, have been numerous and liberal in the amounts called for, and the aggregate distribution of staple and fancy goods was fully as large as for last week, which in turn was in excess of any previous week since the inception of the panic. The course of prices is still in an upward direction. The increased activity in the demand for, and the consequent appreciation in values of, the raw materials, has imparted a buoyant tone to the market for cotton and woolen textiles, and the tendency of prices is so unmistakably upward that jobbers are making no great effort to increase sales at the current quotations. Stocks throughout the country are reported light, and of some of the more popular makes of bleached and brown cottons, prints, denims, &c., there is likely to be a scarcity. Among the changes noted during the week was an advance of ½c in Pepperell, Salisbury, Indian Orchard, and Nevada fine browns; a ½c advance in Dunnell, Richmond, American, Sprague, Amoskeag, Garner, and Manchester prints; a ½c advance in cambrics, and ½@1c advance in York Blue, Columbian, and Amoskeag denims. The following is from the New York *Journal of Commerce*:

"The business of the week among manufacturers' agents continued active in most descriptions of staple cotton productions, and the stock of this class of fabrics in first hands has been essentially diminished. The liberal distributions made during the past few weeks has caused a decided improvement in the general tone of the market, and the remaining supply of standard makes is held at advanced prices for future sales. The demand from first hands has been almost entirely restricted to current trade requirements, and the sales at the new figures have been comparatively small. Buyers from the Western cities have made liberal selections of such goods as were required for the supply of an active home trade. The failures of Wight & Tillinghast, dry goods commission merchants, No. 26 Franklin street; Oberholser & Keefer, jobbers, No. 320 Broadway; Edson, Bradley & Co., dealers in woolens, No. 495 Broadway, have been made the occasion of various unfavorable rumors touching the general condition of dealers in this connection. There may be additional failures among the weaker class of merchants, but the financial solvency of the prominent dry goods firms has been well established during the trials of the past two months."

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	12	Mystic River	10½c
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Mackinaw	9
Atlantic D, 4-4	10½	Great Falls E, 4-4	11½
Atlantic P, 4-4	9½	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	12	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Gardner A, 4-4	12½	Shawmut, L L	9½
Augusta	10½	Empire State	8½
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	8½
Nashville, 36 in	11½	Nonpareil	7½
Medford	11	Granite, B	8½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	13	Indian Orchard, C	10½c
Nashua R, 36-in	12	Indian Orchard, BB	9½
Nashua O, 33-in	11	Indian Orchard, W	8½
Pepperell E, 40-in	12	Dwight Star, 4-4	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	11	Continental C	12
Pepperell O, 33-in	10	Lawrence S	9
Pepperell N, 30-in	9	Newmarket A	10
Salisbury E	11½	Massachusetts BB	10
Salisbury R	10½	Nevada A	10
Salisbury O	9½	Massachusetts E	9
Salisbury N	8½	Portsmouth P	7
Indian Orchard, A	12	Mohawk	8

PRINTS.

Merrimac W. Pink	11½c	Garner	9 c
Merrimac D	9½	Amoskeag	8½
Cocheco	10	Mourning	8½
Dunnell	9½	Shirting	8½@9
Richmond	9½	Mallory Pink	10
American	9½	Mallory Purple	10
Sprague	9½	Manchester	9½
Gloucester	9½	Wamsutta	7½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	9½c	Middlesex	11 c
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	10
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	14 c	Amoskeag	11
Pequot satteens	12½	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	13½	Canoe	9

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	7½c	Garner	9 c
Washington	7½	Warren	9
Lonsdale	9		

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Cabot	13 c
New York Mills	17	Dwight Star	13
Wamsutta	17	Clinton C	10½
Pride of the West	20	Bond X	11
Langdon, GB	17½	Thorndike B	10
Fruit of the Loom	15½	Thorndike C	9
Lonsdale	14½	Green, H	8½
Androscoggin, L	14½	Green, G	9½
Hill	13½	Vaughan XX	9½
Blackstone, AA	13		

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	30 c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	18 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	28	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Methuen, AA	21½
Amoskeag, A	22	Willow Brook, No. 1	21½
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	20
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	26	Thorndike, A	13½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	11
Conestoga GM, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		

DENIMS.

York Blue	24 c	Curtis	17½c
Amoskeag	24	Warren, AXA	21
Columbian	22½	Warren, BB	20
Otis, AXA	21	Warren, CC	18½
Otis, BB	20	Uncasville UCA	18
Otis, CC	18½	Haymaker	13
Pearl River	22½	Boston	11

STRIPES.

Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Whittenton cheviot	15 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	Whittenton, B	13½
Amoskeag, 3-3	15	American, 6-3	12½
Uncasville, A	11½@12½	American, 3-3	11½
Uncasville, UCA	14@15		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Carpet Warps	32½@35	Batts	9@20 c
Twines	31@35	Cotton Yarn	32½

THREADS.

J. & P. Coates'	75	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	70
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.L.	70	Green & Daniels'	45

CARPETINGS.

Tapestry Brussels.

Bright's	$1.35	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½

Three-Ply.

Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30

Ingrains.

Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	.62½
Belgrade	.80	Union	[illegible]

Hemp.

Common plain	22½@29 c
Twilled and ex. pl'n	[illegible]

Matting.

English cocoa, best	85 c	China matting 4-4	[illegible]
American common	55	China matting 5-4	[illegible]
American best	75	China matting 6-4	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	1.35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	[illegible]
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	1.40		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@30s; Wheat, 12s 8d@12s 6d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 3d; white, 12s 5d@13s 3d; club, 13s 9d@14s 3d. Corn, 36s 9d. Pork, 62s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—2:30 p. m.—Breadstuffs firm. Wheat—Spring, 12s 7d@12s 9d. Corn, 37s 3d. Pork, 61s.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23.—Cotton tending lower; middling upland, 8½d; Orleans, 8⅞@8¾d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 5,700; speculation and export, 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Firm. Red Western spring wheat, 12s 1d@12s 6d. Winter red, 12s 9d@13s 6d. Corn, 37s 6d. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 30,000 qrs; American, 19,000.

Provisions—Pork, 61s. Cheese, 64s 6d. Cumberland middles, 40s; short ribs, 39s.

LONDON, Dec. 23—5 p. m.—The weather throughout England to-day is fair. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £31,000. Consols for money, 91⅞@92; on account, 91⅞@92⅛. United States securities—5-20s of '65, 94; '67s, 94⅛; 10-40s, 92; new 5s, 91⅛; New York Central, 93; Erie, 36½; Erie preferred, 51.

Tallow, 40s 9d.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Rentes, 58f 25c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 23.—Five-twenties of 1862, 97½.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—Wool quiet and firm; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; extra, 53@55c; medium, 53@55c; coarse, 50@52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 48@52c; medium, 50@53c; coarse, 50@51c; combing, washed, 60@63c; combing, unwashed, 40@42c; Canada combing, 60@63c; fine, unwashed, 34@36c; coarse and medium, 38@40c; tub-washed, 55@57½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Commission houses were quiet to-day, and there was but little activity in jobbing branches. Fine bleached shirtings were closely sold up, and agents of "Fruit of the Loom," "Nonpareil," etc., only receive orders "at value," for future delivery. Indian Orchard corset jeans are advanced to 10c. Cotton flannels are fairly active; fancy cassimeres improving. The holiday retail trade is unusually brisk.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—COTTON—Quiet; middling upland, 16c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 21,000 brls. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand and higher; receipts, 114,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.58@1.59; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.60@1.62; Iowa, spring, $1.55@1.58; No. 1 Minnesota, $1.63; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.65. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn unchanged; receipts, 18,000 bu. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 38,000 bu; mixed Western, 57@60c. Stock of grain in warehouse Dec. 20: Wheat, 1,341,000 bu; corn, 1,611,000 bu; oats, 523,000 bu; barley, 228,000 bu; malt, 84,000 bu; rye, 16,000 bu.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 5¾c; refined, 13½c.

EGGS—Firm.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 41½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $16.00 cash; $16.25 seller March. Beef steady; mess, $12.00@13.00; extra mess, $12.00@13.00. Beef hams quiet. Tierce beef steady; prime mess, $21.00@22.00; India mess, $24.00@26.00. Cut meats in fair demand; shoulders, 7c seller January, 6c. Middles firmer; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½c; long and short clear, December and January, 7½c. Lard weak; prime steam, 8⅝c; cash, 8¾c; prime steam, for January, 8⅝c; February, 8⅞c; March, 9⅛c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn steady; old, 64@65c; new, 62c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 48c; No. 2, 46c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, steady, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.60; No. 1, $1.55@1.55½; No. 2, $1.44. Corn firm; No. 1 mixed, 59@60c. Oats higher at 43@45c. Barley firm and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $5.00@5.75; State, Ohio and Indiana extra family, $7.00@8.75. Wheat very dull; red $1.55@1.60; amber, $1.64@1.68; white, $1.70@1.80. Rye, State and Western, 95c. Corn firm; old yellow, 80@80c; new, 67@70c. Oats steady; white, 55@60c; mixed, 51@53c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 9⅝c; refined, 13½c.

WHISKY—$1.02.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm. Corn firm; mixed Western, 76. Oats firm. Rye steady.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and nominal.

BUTTER—Steady.

COFFEE—Very strong at 25@28½.

WHISKY—Dull; offered at $1.02; no buyers.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.58. Corn firm at 74@75c. Barley quiet; Bay of Quinte held at $1.65.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour low, and medium grades scarce and wanted; all grades firm and unchanged. Wheat, spring higher; No. 2, $1.19@1.20; winter dull and lower; only sample lots on sale. Corn better; new mixed, 62@63c; old do, 60@61c on east track. Oats active and higher; No. 2, 43@44c in elevator. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and higher at 83@85½c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; sales at 93c; offered at the close at 92c, without buyers.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; small lots at $14.50. Dry salt meats held firmly; small sales of loose clear rib at 6⅝c; clear, 7¼c; packed lots ½c higher. Green meats held firmly; small sales of shoulders at 5¼c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear, 7c. Hams, 8½c. Lard quiet at 8c.

HOGS—Active and higher at $4.50@5.25; most sales at $4.90@5.05.

CATTLE—Firm; medium to fair natives, $3.25@3.75; good to prime, $4.00@5.00.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 7,940; cattle, 285.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1.45@1.50. Corn steady at 54@58c. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 43@50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally unchanged. Lard quiet; steam, 8½c; kettle, 8¾@9c. Bulk meats dull; small sales of shoulders at 6c; clear rib, 7c; clear, 7¼@7½c. Bacon scarce and firm; light sales; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 7¾@8c; clear, 8@8¼c. Green meats quiet; shoulders, 5½@5½c; clear rib, 6¼@6½c; clear, 6½@7c. Hams, 8@8¼c.

HOGS—Slow; buyers holding off; small sales at $4.70@5.30. Receipts, 5,500; shipments, 267.

WHISKY—Firmer at 92c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat firm; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.80; No. 2 do, $1.50; amber Michigan, $1.60 cash; $1.62 seller February; No. 1 red, $1.63; No. 2 do, $1.60. Corn firm; high mixed, 61c cash and January; seller February; new, 59c cash; 59½c January; low mixed, 59c. Oats firm; No. 2, 45½c spot; 46c January.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.00@6.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $15.50@16.00. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7¼@7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard steady; prime steam, 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—91½@92c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; easier for spring; sales 44,000 bu at $1.50 for No. 1 Milwaukee club; $1.45 for No. 1 do. Corn dull; 1 care No. 2 mixed Western. Oats dull; 44c for No. 1. Rye dull. Barley quiet.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.18; No. 2, $1.15½, cash; $1.15½ for January; $1.18½ for February. Oats steady; No. 2, 36½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 54c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

HOGS—Steady; live, $5.25; dressed, $6.00; receipts, 3,000.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 70,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu.

WHEAT IN STORE—1,060,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn lower; white, 72@73c; yellow, 74c. Oats quiet at 52c. Bran dull at 95c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $19.00; choice, $21.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; held at $15.50 to $16.00. Dry salt meats quiet at 6½@6¾@8c. Bacon scarce and higher at 8@8¾@9½c. Other articles changed.

COTTON—Very active; prices irregular, with some sales at less than inside quotations; good ordinary, 13c; strict good ordinary, 14@14½c; low middling, 14½c; strict low middling, 14⅞@15½c; middling, 15¾c; strict middling, 15⅞@16c; good middling, 16⅛@17c; receipts, 15,939 bales; exports, to the Continent, 10,000; Great Britain, 9,484; stock, 210,116; coastwise, 94,700; sales to-day, 12,000 bales.

MONEY—Gold, 110½; sight, ½ discount. Sterling—Bank, 118½.

A Protracted Lawsuit.

New York Correspondence of the Troy Times.

A lawsuit was brought to a close this week under the decision of Judge Van Brunt, which was commenced when the Judge was a child. It grew out of the will of John Mason, a name now almost forgotten. John Mason died in 1840. For twenty years previously he had been the leading dry goods dealer in the United States. As soon as he was dead his great property went into litigation, and one suit ran into another, although the first parties died one after another. Thirty-three years of legal warfare were required to bring the case to a successful issue. The last plaintiff was dead, and so was the defendant.

THE EXPOSIT[ION]

Animated Meeting of [Stock]holders.

Resolutions to Increase [the Capital] Stock and Enlarg[e the] Building.

Impatient Stockholde[rs Want to] Know About the [...]

A special meeting of the sto[ckholders of the] Inter-State Exposition was held [...] noon. A large number were pr[esent]. Mr. Jacob Rosenberg was calle[d ...]

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Reynolds announced that [...] sent the following resolutio[ns ...] time:

Resolved, That the Board of Direc[tors of the Inter-]State Exposition of Chicago be, [and they are] hereby authorized, requested, and [...] tiate and arrange, if possible, with [the au]thorities of the city for the occupan[cy ...] tion of all that portion of Lake [Park ...] north line of Monroe street and [...] Congress street, free of charge, for [...] years from and after May 1, 1874; [...]

First—That the said Expositio[n ...] capitalize any portion of its present [...] ings deemed reasonable and just [...] Directors, so as to give present stock[holders ...] of their investment up to this tim[e ...] ing net cash cost.

Second—That the said Exposition [...] at its option, further increase the ca[pital ...] sum not exceeding $600,000, as may [...] ent, by means of bona fide subscrip[tions ...] cash.

Third—That it shall expend such [...] if secured, in erecting additions to th[e ...] ing, in equally as good a style of [...] beautifying the grounds, or in othe[r ...] the conveniences, attractions, or suc[...] position.

Fourth—That, after its stockholde[rs have re]ceived back in dividends out of their [...] earnings an amount equal to their p[...] 12 per cent annual interest thereon [...] vested, all further earnings, and fina[lly ...] assets of the Association, shall be de[voted to] establishing, or endowing a polytech[nic ...] lic library, industrial school, bure[au ...] trades, botanical garden, permanent [...] tion, or such other institutions or [...] public instruction, amusement, or g[...] holders may determine upon at the t[...]

Fifth—That such beneficiary inst[itu]tions of whatever character, shall be [...] public benefit, open to all citizens on [...] free from religious, sectarian, or poli[tical ...]

Sixth—That the building, when no[t in use for] Exposition proper, shall not be used [...] injurious to the legitimate trade o[f ...] when rented for conventions, festiva[ls ...] poses, no distinction whatever shall [...] count of sect, creed, nativity, or polit[ics ...]

Mr. W. G. Taylor then offered [...]

Resolved, That the President ap[point a committee] of three stockholders to examine all [...] be presented; and that the Secretar[y ...] stockholders, and the Committee d[...] their names are called, the all proxi[es ...] tary.

The resolutions being adopted [...] pointed as such committee, Mess[rs. ...] gett, R. T. Crain, and George M[...]

EXPLANATION THERE[OF].

During the interval occupied [...] inquiries of the Committee o[n ...] Taylor was called upon to explain [...] offered by Mr. Reynolds. He sa[id ...] lutions explained themselves; [...] upon which there seemed to be [...] to the increasing the capital. T[...] templated. The project was no[t ...] building—merely to enlarge it [...] ditions, which would double [...] This might be done by increasin[g ...] by anticipating the next year's [...] might be deemed advisable to in[crease ...] tal to $600,000 or $800,000; [...] could be doubled by [...] south end, and building the [...] mone dome 150 feet in [...] duplicate the present building or [...] The proposition to give a leas[e ...] was still before the Council. Mr [...] to defend the enterprise.

A gentleman wished to know [...] the Directors would give the s[...] the money received from them.

Mr. Taylor said there was ab[...] stock, and each holder of one sh[are ...] late one-seventeen-hundredth [...] stock. The earnings of the Asso[ciation ...] into the building. It had bee[n ...] make a stock dividend, and giv[e ...] holder his pro rata. The proper[ty ...] of jeopardy. The lease expired [...] was removed in April it might pa[...] leave the stockholders a deal los[...]

Mr. Critchen asked the object [...] building.

Mr. Taylor said it was to mak[e ...] first-class one.

The Secretary said there were [...] space which would have filled a [...] large again.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC[...]

Mr. Critchell said he understoo[d ...] the Council regarded this as a pri[vate ...] and objected to it on that groun[d ...] the enlargement of the building [...] the objection to the enterprise.

Mr. J. H. McVicker wanted to [...] this was a private speculation or [...] philanthropist, or was he a sto[ckholder ...] private enterprise? For his pa[rt ...] make money—10 per cent. He [...] the result to the city. But he d[...] sail under two flags.

Mr. Drake—Didn't you have a[...]

Mr. McVicker—Certainly, so d[...] who runs a store or does any oth[er ...]

Mr. McVicker said if the Ass[ociation ...] the ground let them pay the Co[uncil ...] ask anybody for it.

COUNT THE MONE[Y].

Mr. Ransom said in these day[s ...] and defalcation it was proper th[at ...] and Executive Committee should [...] holders a full and explicit fina[ncial ...] item by item, before they we[re ...] further extension of authority. [...] the figures in full; something [...] mere printed card stated; not t[...] ceal the items. Let a definite [...] made. [Applause.]

Mr. Bansher moved the passa[ge of the fol]lowing:

Resolved, That a report in detail o[f ...] and expenditures be printed and fur[nished ...] holder, together with a list of every [...] stock, with the amount paid thereon.

A call was made upon the Tre[asurer ...] port immediately, whereupon [...] Pearce and other gentlemen ro[se ...] around, and the meeting, not y[et ...] ized, gathered itself into little gr[oups ...] excitedly.

NO QUORUM.

Mr. Pearce announced that the [...] of shares upon which payments [...] was 1,729, upon which all but 6[...] paid.

Mr. John B. Drake said the re[...] in order.

A stockholder said there was n[o ...] and therefore no motions were in [...]

Mr. Reynolds said that the Tr[easurer ...] was not expected before the regu[lar ...] ing, and therefore read the profit[...] ment in detail, presented to th[e ...] 17.

The Committee on Proxies rep[orted ...] found 256 shares of fully paid st[ock ...] by proxies. It was found tha[t ...] shares present, which, with the p[...] 601. There not being a quor[um ...] moved that when the meeting [...] until Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'c[lock ...] same place. This motion was [...] give any explanation necessary. [...]

A DETAILED REPORT O[...]

Mr. Ransom moved that [...] meeting the officers be [...] some detailed plan, and [...] formation prepared as the [...] desired to obtain. He wished th[...] would bring with them a full and [...] ment of all money transactions [...] ity.

Mr. McVicker suggested tha[t ...] mail to the stockholders such a [...]

Mr. Drake said every dollar th[...] had been spent judiciou[sly ...] tive Committee had ground w[...] The Exposition was conduct[ed ...] nically as possible. There had [...] one single dime. The Com[mittee ...] voted their time as well as they [...] circumstances.

Mr. S. K. Martin said there w[as ...] of feeling in the community as [...] of the money taken in. [...] it to themselves to make s[...] and he would like to see it certi[fied ...]

There being nothing to do, t[he meeting ad]journed to the date designated [...]

EVANSTON.

At the Young People's me[eting ...] Monday evening, Mr. R. S[...] [...] his views upon [...]

THE EXPOSITION.

Animated Meeting of the Stockholders.

Resolutions to Increase the Capital Stock and Enlarge the Building.

Impatient Stockholders Want to Know About the Money.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-State Exposition was held yesterday afternoon. A large number were present.

Mr. Jacob Rosenberg was called to the chair.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Reynolds announced that he would present the following resolutions at the proper time:

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Exposition of Chicago be, and the same are hereby, authorized, requested, and instructed to negotiate and arrange, if possible, with the competent authorities of the city for the occupancy by this Association of all that portion of Lake Park between the north line of Monroe street and the north line of Congress street, free of charge, for the period of ten years from and after May 1, 1874; conditioned:

First—That the said Exposition Association may utilize any portion of its present actual net earnings deemed reasonable and just by its Board of Directors, so as to give present stockholders the benefit of their investment up to this time, at not exceeding net cash cost.

Second—That the said Exposition Association may, at its option, further increase the capital stock to any amount not exceeding $600,000, as may be found expedient, by means of bona fide subscriptions to be paid in cash.

Third—That it shall expend such increased capital, if secured, in erecting additions to the present building, in equally as good a style of architecture, in beautifying the grounds, or in otherwise adding to the conveniences, attractions, or success of the Exposition.

Fourth—That, after its stockholders shall have received back in dividends out of their first future net earnings an amount equal to their paid-up stock and 10 per cent annual interest thereon for the time invested, all further earnings, and finally the residuary assets of the Association, shall be devoted to aiding, establishing, or endowing a polytechnic institute, public library, industrial school, bureau of arts and trades, botanical garden, permanent industrial exhibition, or such other institutions or projects for the public instruction, amusement, or good, as the stockholders may determine upon at the time.

Fifth—That such beneficiary institutions or projects, of whatever character, shall be for the general public benefit, open to all citizens on equal terms, and free from religious, sectarian, or political bias.

Sixth—That the building, when not in use for the Exposition proper, shall not be used for any purpose injurious to the legitimate trade of the city, and, when rented for conventions, festivals, or other purposes, no distinction whatever shall be made on account of sect, creed, nativity, or politics.

Mr. W. G. Taylor then offered the following:

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of three stockholders to examine all proxies that may be presented; and that the Secretary call the roll of stockholders, and the Committee on Proxies shall, as their names are called, file all proxies with the Secretary.

The resolutions being adopted, the Chair appointed as such committee, Messrs. W. E. Doggett, R. T. Crain, and George Mason.

EXPLANATION THEREOF.

During the interval occupied by the searching inquiries of the Committee on Proxies, Mr. Taylor was called upon to explain the resolutions offered by Mr. Reynolds. He said that the resolutions explained themselves; the only point upon which there seemed to be a doubt, was as to the increasing the capital. This was not contemplated. The project was not to double the building—merely to enlarge it by taking the addition, which would double the floor-room. This might be done by increasing the capital, or by anticipating the next year's earnings. It might be deemed advisable to increase the capital to $600,000 or $800,000; the building could be doubled by removing the south end, and building there an enormous dome 150 feet in diameter, and duplicate the present building on the other side. The proposition to give a lease for two years was still before the Council. Mr. Taylor wished to finish the enterprise.

A gentleman wished to know what evidence the Directors would give the stockholders for the money received from them.

Mr. Taylor said there was about $170,000 of stock, and each holder of one share had a certificate of one-seventeen-hundredth of the capital stock. The earnings of the Association had gone into the building. It had been proposed to make a stock dividend, and give each stockholder his pro rata. The property was in a state of jeopardy. The lease expired in May. If it was removed in April it might pay expenses, and leave the stockholders a dead loss.

Mr. Critchen asked the object of enlarging the building.

Mr. Taylor said it was to make the building a first-class one.

The Secretary said there were applications for space which would have filled a building half as large again.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC?

Mr. Critchen said he understood that some of the Council regarded this as a private institution, and objected to it on that ground. He believed the enlargement of the building would enlarge the objection to the enterprise.

Mr. J. H. McVicker wanted to know whether this was a private speculation or no. Was he a philanthropist, or was he a stock-holder in a private enterprise? For his part he expected to make money—10 per cent. He intended to give the result to the city. But he did not want to sail under two flags.

Mr. Drake—Didn't you have another object?

Mr. McVicker—Certainly, so does every man who runs a store or does any other business.

Mr. McVicker said if the Association wanted the ground let them pay the Council for it, not ask anybody for it.

COUNT THE MONEY.

Mr. Ransom said in these days of dishonesty and defalcation it was proper that the Directors and Executive Committee should give the stockholders a full and explicit financial statement, item by item, before they were allowed any further extension of authority. Let them have the figures in full; something more than the mere printed card stated; not take pains to conceal the items. Let a definite statement be made. [Applause.]

Mr. Bansher moved the passage of the following:

Resolved, That a report in detail of all the receipts and expenditures be printed and furnished each stockholder, together with a list of every subscriber to the stock, with the amount paid thereon.

A call was made upon the Treasurer for a report immediately, whereupon Mr. J. Irving Pearce and other gentlemen rose and bustled around, and the meeting, not yet fully organized, gathered itself into little groups and talked excitedly.

NO QUORUM.

Mr. Pearce announced that the whole number of shares upon which payments had been made was 1,729, upon which all but $2,275 had been paid.

Mr. John B. Drake said the resolution was not in order.

A stockholder said there was no meeting yet, and therefore no motions were in order.

Mr. Reynolds said that the Treasurer's report was not expected before the regular annual meeting, and therefore read the profit and loss statement in detail, presented to the Directors Nov. 11.

The Committee on Proxies reported that they found 256 shares of fully paid stock represented by proxies. It was found that there were 435 shares present, which, with the proxies, was only 691. There not being a quorum Mr. Taylor moved that when the meeting adjourn, it be until Thursday, Jan. 15, at 2 o'clock, and at the same place. This motion was made in order to give any explanation necessary.

A DETAILED REPORT ORDERED.

Mr. Ransom moved that by the next meeting the officers be ready with some detailed plan, and have such information prepared as the stockholders desired to obtain. He wished that the Directors would bring with them a full and detailed statement of all money transactions, to the last penny.

Mr. McVicker suggested that the Directors send to the stockholders such a statement.

Mr. Drake said every dollar that had been expended had been spent judiciously. The Executive Committee had ground no private axes. The Exposition was conducted as economically as possible. There had been no steal,—not a single dime. The Committee had devoted their time as well as they could under the circumstances.

Mr. S. K. Martin said there was a great deal of feeling in the community as to what had become of the money taken in. The Committee ought to themselves to make such a statement, and he would like to see it certified to.

There being nothing to do, the meeting adjourned to the date designated above.

EVANSTON.

At the Young People's meeting, in Ladd's Hall, Monday evening, Mr. E. S. Wells, of Lake Forest, gave his views upon what he saw in Egypt and the Holy Land. His observations did not differ from those of other travelers.

The Unitarians living in Evanston are talking of organizing a church society. A few years ago they had preaching every Sunday, but this has long been discontinued. It is said that they have been promised assistance from Chicago and Boston in the formation of the new society.

The Rev. Father F. P. Garesche, S. J., lectured Monday evening, upon "The True Church." Lyons' Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and it is long since a lecturer has been greeted with such a large audience in Evanston as that which listened to Father Garesche's able address.

An interesting meeting of the Evanston Philosophical Association was held Monday evening. Mr. N. C. Gridley explained the bursting of steam-boilers, and stated that a patent had been recently applied for by a Chicago man, who has perfected a method of preventing explosions by introducing air-tubes into steam-boilers. Profs. Marcy, Wheeler, Kellogg, Carhart, and others participated in the discussion of the question.

The Sunday-school festival of the Presbyterian Church will be held Thursday evening, and that of the Episcopal Church Friday evening.

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Views of the Hon. C. B. Farwell on the Subject.

He Prefers the Modification of the Present Law to Its Repeal.

A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon the Hon. C. B. Farwell, at the residence of John V. Farwell, and found the Congressman quite willing and ready to be interviewed on the subject of the repeal of the proposed Bankrupt law. The following is the substance of the colloquy between Congressman and reporter:

Reporter—What, in your opinion, are the views of the mercantile community in reference to the repeal of the Bankrupt law?

Mr. Farwell—They think that in its present form the Bankrupt law is very objectionable. It is not what the merchants want, but I think they would let it stand as it is rather than have it repealed. The final result, I think, will be, not its total repeal, but its modification. The individuality clause will probably be either repealed or modified, and the fees connected with it reduced. The House is in favor of repeal, should the modification not be accomplished. There is a great pressure for the entire repeal, but it comes from a class of persons not engaged in active business pursuits.

Reporter—Had any expression of opinion in the mercantile community reached Congress at the time the House passed the repealing bill?

Mr. Farwell—I did not hear of any. There were individual letters from different persons, but I think they were from speculators, not business men. I heard of one in the Senate, but not in the House.

Reporter—Was it generally believed when Congress took a recess, that the Senate would concur with the House in repealing the law?

Mr. Farwell—No, I do not think it was either the opinion of the House or of anybody else.

Reporter—If not, what amendments would the Senate probably wish to make to the existing law?

Mr. Farwell—The repeal or modification of the involuntary clause, and the reduction of fees.

Reporter—What amendments would your experience as a merchant suggest as necessary to make the present law more just in its operations?

Mr. Farwell—I think the modification of the involuntary clause, and the reduction of fees would make it satisfactory.

Reporter—Would your experience as a merchant suggest that one-half in number or amount of creditors should unite in a petition in order to throw debtor into bankruptcy?

Mr. Farwell—I think they ought. That is the modification I referred to.

Reporter—What in your judgment are the relative merits of the Bankrupt law on the one hand, and the old system of attachments and preference to creditors under the State laws?

Mr. Farwell—I consider the Bankrupt law entitled to the preference.

Reporter—Have any petitions been forwarded to you either for or against the repeal of the Bankrupt law?

Mr. Farwell—No.

Reporter—Are the fees allowed to officers under the Bankrupt law in you opinion exorbitant?

Mr. Farwell—I think they are. That is a great cause of complaint.

Reporter—How do they compare with the costs arising under the old system of State laws for the collection of debts?

Mr. Farwell—I am not prepared to give a specific answer.

Reporter—What view is taken by the Illinois Senators of the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt law?

Mr. Farwell—I do not know about Senator Oglesby; but Senator Logan I understood to be—without consulting with him, however—in favor of the repeal.

THE CITY HALL.

The late "law department" of the city has commenced practice on its own account, the firm being Tuley, Stiles & Lewis.

Comptroller Hayes was in his office for about two hours yesterday morning. He is much improved in health, and expects to take an active part in the business of the office to-day.

Superintendent of Police Rehm was around the police headquarters nearly all yesterday afternoon, questioning the detectives, and learning the innovations introduced by Washburn. He took the oath of office about 4 o'clock, and this morning will be in his office ready to attend to police business.

Quite a number of tax certificates for small amounts were redeemed yesterday. To-day is the last day property-owners will have an opportunity to redeem by paying 1¼ per cent costs. To-morrow, under the order of the Finance Committee, the Comptroller will sell all the certificates remaining in his hands to the highest bidders. These speculative gentlemen will immediately tack on 25 per cent, and the lien will not be removed from the land until their demands are satisfied. Hence, if persons indebted to the city for taxes wish to save money, they must redeem their property to-day.

The following dispatch was received yesterday:

Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney:
Have Chief of Police send up four old Bridgeport policemen to-morrow, to remain until Friday. Trouble apprehended in Rafferty case.
J. L. WILLIAMS, States' Attorney.
G. H. BARTLETT.

The dispatch was read to the Board of Police Commissioners, and it was ordered that two officers be sent at once. Capt. Buckley detailed two men, who left for Waukegan last night.

The new City Clerk, J. C. K. Forrest, assumed the duties of his office as soon as the doors were opened yesterday morning, and his first official act was to swear in Police Commissioner Klokke. Gen. Hotchkiss packed up his traps during the day, and bid adieu to his subordinates at 4 o'clock. It is said that Otto Binhm will be chief clerk, and that Cole will be the only one of the present subordinates who will be retained. The discharge of Mr. Moody, chief clerk, will be regretted by many. He has been in the office for over six years, and possesses a knowledge of the records of the city which cannot be obtained from any books in existence. He will be frequently missed.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Dr. Johnson in the chair. From the report of the Sanitary Superintendent the following facts were obtained: Deaths for the week ending Dec. 20, 128; preceding week, 115; corresponding week in 1872, 156—decrease, 28. Of those who died, 45 were under 1 year; 62 males and 66 females. Consumption caused the death of 18, convulsions of 19, and small-pox of 6. There was a decrease of 15 in the number of houses infected with small-pox. Additional Sanitary Inspectors have been appointed, and were busily engaged in vaccinating people. Much less opposition was experienced than ever before, the action of the Board in requiring all to submit being generally commended. The attention of Dr. Miller had been called to some sirup which caused a peculiar sensation in the stomachs of the persons who used it, and, upon examination, he found one of its ingredients was sulphuric acid. He intends stopping its sale. The Finance Committee reported that the Corporation Counsel had decided that it was illegal to suspend sanitary policemen, and use their salaries for paying sanitary inspectors. They were instructed to consult with the Mayor, in reference to increasing the sanitary police force. After voting to give the inmates of the Small-Pox Hospital a turkey dinner Christmas, the Board adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Amended Supplemental Bill in the Cheney Case.

He Is Charged with Joining the Reformed Episcopal Church.

Suits by the United States---Bankruptcy Matters---Announcements.

THE CHENEY CASE.

Judge Williams was occupied the greater part of yesterday in hearing the demurrer to the filing of a supplemental bill, which was published about ten days ago. Yesterday morning, Mr. Judd, on behalf of the Trustees, asked and obtained leave to withdraw the original supplemental bill, and file an amended one embracing an account of the dedication services a week ago Sunday. The amended bill alleges that since the alleged degradation of the defendant, and since the filing of the original bill, during the present month, the defendant has openly and publicly withdrawn himself from the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has also, under the leadership of Dr. George D. Cummins, who has also withdrawn from said Church, and in connection with some Presbyterian ministers, formerly members of the Episcopal Church, and some laymen, has taken part in the organization of a new religion, in opposition to the Episcopal Church, which new sect is called the Reformed Episcopal Church. To this he now adheres and intends to adhere. Moreover, the said George D. Cummins, on the 14th of December, in the church edifice of the said Parish of Christ Church, "was guilty of performing the sacrilegious mockery of a pretended consecration of the said Charles Edward Cheney as a pretended Bishop or chief officer" of the new sect, with the advice and consent of Elijah B. Phillips, George Field, D. W. Keith, Charles Fargo, H. C. Smith, G. W. Thompson, Peter Van Schaack, W. E. Wheeler, E. E. Keith, and C. Follansbee, who are made defendants, and who constitute the present wardens and vestrymen of the Church. All this was in violation of the laws of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Complainants allege that Mr. Cheney is exercising, and intends to exercise, the functions of such Bishop and to use the church, and occupy the rectory or parsonage, and the vestrymen intend to support Mr. Cheney, and pay him his salary from the church pew rents. Wherefore complainants ask an answer under oath, from all the above-mentioned defendants, and the same relief as that asked in the original bill.

The argument on the demurrer was confined strictly to the legal points. Mr. Fuller for Mr. Cheney, objected to the filing of the supplemental bill, because the matter therein was entirely new and not germane to the original bill. It presented a case by itself. The original bill alleges that Cheney has been turned out—the supplemental bill, that after he had remained two years, he turned himself out or left. The former had for its object to prevent the Trustees from employing Mr. Cheney when he had been deposed, the latter urged new reasons entirely, and in such case a supplemental bill was not the proper mode of procedure. 2, Edwards, Chancery 114, 20 N. J. Equity 392. 54 Illinois, 182.

Mr. Judd, for the Trustees, maintained that the present was the proper mode—the supplemental bill alleged that Mr. Cheney had abandoned the Church, which was only supplemental to the original bill. It was proper to file a supplemental bill if it alleged facts germane to those stated in the first, where there was equity in the original one, and the overruling of the demurrer in the original bill established that fact. If he had no equity in the original bill, then, of course that would fall to the ground. If the matter alleged in this bill had been known at the time of filing the other, it would be erroneous to incorporate it in a distinct bill; but as that bill alleged it happened during the present month, and the present method was the only way to bring these facts before the Court. A supplemental bill was proper when new matter was ascertained since the filing of the original bill, 15 Illinois 159, 2 Daniel, Ch. 1515; note 1. If the original bill was sustainable, and the supplemental bill only enlarged the extent and changed the kind of relief the latter might be sustained. 2 Daniel, Ch. 1516; 3 Gray, 194; 4 Beav., Ch. 285. That was the present case. No new reasons were alleged but only additional reasons to those already given.

The arguments were concluded and taken under advisement by the Judge, who promised to give a decision very soon, so as not to delay the case.

A. GOODRICH IN A NEW ROLE.

Charles T. Barnes filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Duncan Forbes, to restrain a sale under a trust deed. In the summer Forbes sold certain lots to complainant for $1,000, giving a warranty deed and taking a trust deed of a part thereof for security, A. Goodrich being Trustee. Complainant supposed the title good, but was surprised to learn afterwards that Forbes had a wife, who had not released her right of dower, whereupon Barnes immediately went to him and demanded a release from her, alleging that he would not pay any more of the notes. Forbes pretended to comply, and gave him a new deed with what purported to be Margaret Forbes' mark, but complainant suspects it to be a forgery. Forbes, afterwards needing some money, induced Barnes to discount the second note, promising again to obtain his wife's signature and to extend the time of the other notes. Contrary to his promise, he, colluding with A. Goodrich, has had the premises advertised for sale for Dec. 29, 1873, and Barnes filed his bill to prevent this sale. An injunction was issued under a bond for $500.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Saturday motions for new trials in the Superior Court in cases which have been tried before Judges Murphy and McRoberts will be heard by them.

Attorneys who wish cases tried before Judges Murphy and McRoberts without a jury will please give notice by this afternoon.

Judges Rogers and Tree will not have any jury trials after to-day until January.

Judge Blodgett will not try any cases during the holidays.

Judge Wallace, of the County Court, will not hold court until Jan. 5, after to-day.

The present term of the Criminal Court will close by the sentencing of prisoners Saturday.

The various Clerks' offices will be closed to-morrow.

CONDEMNATION CASES.

In the case of the City against Boyd, for opening Douglas avenue, the damages were assessed at $7,965.

The damages for extending an alley in Block 3, Brand's Addition, were assessed at $2,677.50.

For extending an alley in Blocks 26 and 27, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision, the damages were assessed at $4,581.51 6-10.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James Wallace began an action against Peter Falcon and Benjamin Chunan for $9,000.

The United States brought an action of debt against John S. Miller, Thoma Lynch, and Frank Bartholomae, laying damages at $114,000. Another against Miller, Bartholomae, and Conrad J. Fry for $23,000. Another against Miller, W. H. Sanborn, and Frederick Huberly for $11,000; and a fourth against Miller, Fry, and J. A. Hask for $58,000.

The Goodyear Dental Vulcanite Company and Joseph Bacon commenced suits against Walter C. and Arthur E. Dyer, George W. Lawrence, Charles R. E. Koch, John D. Quinlan, and George A. Albaugh for infringement of complainants' patent for making rubber.

Frederick H. Manny, of Rockford, filed a bill against Orlando Clarke and Isaac Utler, claiming that he is the owner, by assignment from William Workman, of a patented improvement in seeding-machines, which, he alleges, the defendants have been infringing, and the action is brought for an account and to have them enjoined from continuing such manufacture.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The Provisional Assignee of the estate of Pierce & Silvey was ordered to sell the bankrupts' stock at not less than 50 per cent on the inventory value.

Abraham Barr was adjudicated bankrupt by default and a warrant issued returnable Jan. 23, 1874, before Register Crain.

Samuel C. Roberts, of Chicago, filed a voluntary petition. He sets out that his liabilities are about $20,200 and his assets nothing. The case was referred to the Register.

The examination of William E. Smith, Lewis Cornell, and John R. Dickinson, officers of the Frear Stone Manufacturing Company, will take place Dec. 27, before Register Hibbard.

James Monroe filed a petition against William J. Brown and Peter A. Cramer, of Peoria, claiming $4,875 on two notes, and alleging that they have made fraudulent preferences to certain creditors. A provisional warrant of seizure and rule to show cause were issued for Jan. 3, 1874. A final discharge was issued to E. T. Root and to C. M. Cady, the bankrupt music-firm.

The order of dismissal in the case of J. A. Hulett was made absolute.

Leave was given to H. B. Claflin & Co. to prosecute the original petition against Bickerton & Jeffery.

George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of the estate of Smith & Co., the bankrupt brick-manufacturers.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

William G. Hards filed a petition against Wales A. Hayward and others for a mechanic's lien on the south 21 feet of Lot 6, and the whole of Lots 7 and 8, Block 6, of Fort Dearborn Addition to Chicago, claiming $2,115.86 still due him.

Patrick Duffy brought suit for $7,000 against the City of Chicago.

Samuel Raynor, William P. Raynor, and William J. Martin commenced a suit against J. J. Spalding and Charles Spalding.

William F. Coolbaugh brought suit against Fred O. Kimball for $1,500.

George P. Bissell and Edward Perkins began an action for $6,000 against E. S. and James Wadsworth.

George A. Frear and Charles Holland brought suit against William E. Smith for $1,200.

George A. Frear sued William E. Smith for $1,200.

McClelland & Sage brought suit for $1,500 against the Red Star Union Line.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Wright & Beebe brought suit for $4,000 against Lane & Co.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary, 72, 73, 75 to 89, 91, 92, 93.

Judge Murphy will call 26, 28, 29, 32, and 34 to 51, except 44 and 48.

Judge McRoberts' call is 58, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 67 to 80.

Judge Rogers and Judge Booth will have no further call until next month.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

The friends of Mr. T. C. Chisholm, a large and well-known speculator on the Board of Trade of this city, who gained some notoriety from his connection with various successful and unsuccessful corners in cereals, feel considerable apprehension for his safety, owing to a dispatch which was received from New York Friday. Mr. Chisholm visited the latter city on business not long ago, but Wednesday or Thursday of last week he disappeared from his hotel, and had not turned up when the dispatch alluded to above was sent. Since then no tidings have been heard of him. It is feared by some that he committed suicide, and by others that he may have become insane, as his business affairs are in a very complicated condition. Of late he met with serious reverses at almost every step, and is said to owe a great deal of money to different dealers in this city.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—Secretary Columbus Delano and family, Washington; the Hon. Edward Collier, Galveston; Judge Stephen R. Moore, Kankakee; Viscount Tarbat, England; Thomas Aylen, England; the Hon. William Penn Clark, M. C., Davenport; the Hon. John T. Averill, M. C., St. Paul; D. W. Caldwell, General Manager P., C. & St. L. R. R. . . . *Sherman House*—H. H. Vichtan, U. S. A.; James S. Anthony, New York; W. R. Cony, Detroit; J. H. Cote, New York; J. F. Smith, Freeport; James Powell, Salt Lake; W. G. Ballentine, Salt Lake City. . . . *Palmer House*—E. H. Waldron, Superintendent of the Kankakee Route; Judge Hubbard, Cedar Rapids; the Hon. C. L. Frost, New York; Col. J. L. Beach, Terre Haute; S. C. Baldwin, Superintendent P. D. N. Railway; George L. Burgess, Superintendent C. & I. R. R.

IN GENERAL.

Wilkie Collins has concluded arrangements for a lecturing tour in Canada.

Lady Caroline Guest has an annual income of $1,500,000 from her coal-mines in Wales.

When Boss Tweed took his seat in the Senate, in 1868, he weighed 304 pounds; when weighed at Blackwell's Island the figure was 268.

George Brown, of the Toronto *Globe*, and E. G. Penny, of the Montreal *Herald*, have been appointed for life to the Senate of Canada.

Col. Steinberg, who has just returned from the Navigator Islands, brings a collection of birds as a gift to Nellie Grant, daughter of the President.

Smithe, of the Cambridge (Ill.) *Chronicle*, has been appointed Clerk of the House of Representatives' Committee on Claims, of which John B. Hawley is Chairman.

Mazzini's friend and ally, Carlotta Bottini, is dead. She was the staunchest of female Republicans, fought at the barricades of Genoa in 1849, and on several occasions hid Mazzini from his enemies in her house.

The self-styled Lord Massey, who received the homage and consideration of the flunkeys and snobs at Cape May last summer, has been arrested as a common swindler. He languishes in jail at West Chester, Pa.

Dr. Chapman, the editor of the *Westminster Review*, has been dismissed from the post he held in the Metropolitan Free Hospital, in consequence of his having written an article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* exposing the maladministration of that and other charitable institutions.

Ex-Senator Mouton, of Louisiana, who represented that State from 1837 to 1841, wants back-pay also. A request was received at the Treasury Department Thursday that the mileage which he had not drawn for two special sessions of the Senate might be forwarded to him.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has erected in Edinburgh, and presented to the city, a fountain surmounted by the figure of a dog. It is inscribed: "A tribute to the memory of Greyfriars Bobby. In 1858 this faithful dog followed the remains of his master to Greyfriars' church-yard, and lingered near the spot until his death, in 1872."

After the expiration of Marshal MacMahon's seven years' Presidency, the Count de Chambord will be 60 years of age, little Lulu 25, the Orleanist Count de Paris 42, the Duke d'Chartres 40, the Duke d'Nemours 66, the Prince de Joinville 62, the Duke de Aumale 58, Prince Jerome Napoleon 58, Mr. Thiers 83, Mr. Leon Gambetta 42, and Marshal MacMahon himself 72 years.

The young authoress, Lady Blanche Murphy, who has been treated as a person having assumed a fictitious name and title, is the daughter of the Earl and Countess of Gainsboro', an old Catholic family of the North of England, and, having married a man totally without fortune, came to this country two years ago to try and seek an honorable livelihood by her ability and her pen.

Queen Victoria has caused a marble bust of the Princess Hohenlohe to be placed in a niche below the mausoleum of the Duchess of Kent, with this inscription in Latin, written by the Dean of Chichester: "In everlasting remembrance of Her Serene Highness Feodora, Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg. This likeness of her beloved form was placed beside the tomb of the mother lamented by both, by her only sister, Victoria R., in the year of grace 1873."

FREE SPEECH.

At a regular weekly meeting of Primary Council No. 1 of Illinois of the Universal Association of Spiritualists, held at Union Hall, corner of Clark and Monroe streets, yesterday evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The students of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., (Dec. 15) made an outrageous and unwarrantable attack on free speech as represented in the person of Victoria C. Woodhull; therefore,

Resolved, That their action in so doing (thereby violating the Constitution of the United States) merits the execration and condemnation of all lovers of republican principles and government, and is a stigma of shame and disgrace to any civilized community.

Resolved, That we will to the utmost of our power, and with our lives, if need be, maintain the right of free speech as guaranteed by the Constitution.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home will be held Friday, at Dr. Hamill's, No. 629 Wabash avenue, at 2 p. m.

John Mitchel, the celebrated Irish patriot and orator, will deliver a lecture in Hooley's Opera-House next Sunday evening. Tickets can be secured at the box-office on the evening of the lecture. The occasion is one which should call out a large attendance.

The Town Collector of West Chicago gives notice that the tax warrants for 1873, and prior years, are now in his hands, and that he will proceed to enforce payment. The office is at the corner of Washington and Desplaines street, over the Prairie State Bank.

Stanley's Market, No. 623 West Lake Street.

The indefatigable proprietor of this ever popular establishment, Mr. Giles A. Stanley, with an eye to business and to the pleasing of the palates of his many customers and friends, has purchased of Messrs. Armour & Thomson two of their finest steers, which will be on exhibition for a few days, together with some of the finest Southdown mutton ever offered in this city. Admirers of this class of stock will find a visit to the above number one both of pleasure and profit.

GAS.

Interview with the President of the West Side Company.

Why It Is People Complain of the Admirable Article Furnished Them.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called yesterday upon Mr. Watkins, President of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke Company, to ascertain what the Company proposed doing to meet the future demands of the city for gas. The following conversation took place:

Reporter—How soon are you going to erect new works in place of those destroyed by fire?

Mr. Watkins—We have not determined yet. The question will come up before the stockholders' meeting in January. We will not build on the old site on Market street, part of it having been already sold, and the remainder being offered for sale. When new works are erected, they will be on property bought for that purpose before the fire. It is located on the river and Cologne street, near Bridgeport, where we have a frontage on the river of 850 feet and a depth of 400 feet. The location gives us the advantage of being able to receive coal by rail or water.

Reporter—How far can gas be propelled with advantage to consumers through underground pipes?

Mr. Watkins—It can be propelled almost any distance. It depends on the size of the main. A 24-inch main will carry gas five miles without trouble. We send gas from the present works on Hawthorne avenue, two miles north of the river, to the city limits on the South Side, between four and five miles. Some persons on the South Side complain they do not get all the gas they want, but we cannot put on all the pressure we have, because the city refuses to take all the gas that would then be consumed.

Reporter—What proportion of the gas consumed does the city take?

Mr. Watkins—A very small proportion; perhaps not quite one-tenth.

Reporter—What size mains do you intend to run from the new works?

Mr. Watkins—We have a five-acre lot on Thirty-first street, west of Halsted, where we intend to erect holders with a capacity of two million cubic feet. We will run 30-inch mains from the works on Cologne street to the holders, and 36-inch mains from the holders to supply consumers. During the day, when we will have ample time, we can fill the holders through the 30-inch mains, and at night it can be sent out rapidly through the 36-inch mains.

Mr. Watkins further stated that if they decided in January to erect the new works, they would be ready for operation by October; that the gas now supplied by the Company was 19½ candle-power, the best gas in the United States; that many persons whose gas did not burn satisfactorily, bought burners from peddlers who represented that they would save half the gas. These burners were stuffed with cotton, and would not permit a free flow of gas, hence the complaints that had been made.

The reporter next called at the Comptroller's office and saw Mr. Farwell, whom he addressed as follows:

Has the city paid bills of the two Gas Companies for extra gas consumed in the street lamps during the last thirty months?

Mr. Farwell—No; sir; no bills for extra gas have been presented.

—An English jury recently valued a curl from a lady's head at 75 cents. It was burned off by a barber, who used a curling-iron which was too hot.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

REOPENING of the DRAMATIC SEASON!

MONDAY, Dec. 22, every evening and Wednesday and Saturday matinees, Geo. Fawcette Rowe's great Scenic play of

THE GENEVA CROSS!

With New Scenery, New Music, Powerful and Original Effects, New Costumes and a Great Cast.
In preparation—THE SILVER SPOON and the thrilling play MAGNOLIA.
Grand Matinee on Christmas Day.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK OF THE FAVORITE,

LOTTA!

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday nights and CHRISTMAS MATINEE, 2 p. m.,

ZIP!

Christmas night—THE LITTLE DETECTIVE.
Next week—SHIEL BARRY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MR. SOTHERN,

EVERY NIGHT, CHRISTMAS AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

LORD DUNDREARY.

GLOBE THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF

BIRCH, WAMBOLD & BACKUS'

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee. Grand Matinee Christmas. Change of Programme Nightly.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

Holiday Carnival of Fun! The Spectacular Comical Trick Pantomime of SIMPLE SIMON, or the Harlequin Santa Claus, or the Fairy Haunts of Dreamland. Bobby Newcomb, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Mast. George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new acts.
A Merry Christmas Matinee Thursday, Dec. 25.
Saturday—Grand Matinee.

HALSTED-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

Frank Mac Evoy's New Hibernicon,

Or IRELAND IN AMERICA.

Irish Comedy and Character Company. Irish Scenery, Songs, Dances, Wit, and Humor.
Popular Prices—75c, 50c, and 25c.
Grand Matinee Christmas at 2 o'clock. Matinee Prices—Adults, 25c; Children, 10c.

ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME YET.

Dr. Kahn's Magnificent Anatomical Museum,

From New York,

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. For gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

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NEW HOLIDAY CHROMO!

The Best Picture we have published; Subject

"THE BIRD FANCIER."

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GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,

118 West Washington-st; 128 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

PIANO

PRICES ACCORDING TO TIMES.

I am offering from date to January 1, 1874, my CELEBRATED PIANO, with all the latest improvements, at half price for cash. Also Musical Instruments of any description at greatly reduced prices.
R. LAWINSKY.
[illegible] State-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names---in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement---having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:10 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:30 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	* 9:15 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Prairie du Chien, & LaCrosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex p.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 3:20 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 5:20 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:20 a. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*12:10 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:25 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:15 p. m.	* 7:10 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
b Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:30 p. m.	* 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	†10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Winona Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7.00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th&Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 6:10 a. m.	10:10 p. m.
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 Canal-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:40 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

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Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible] Randolph-st., corner State. Thirty Years' Experience among the afflicted with Private Diseases, in all their varied and complicated forms. Age and experience has enabled him to perfect remedies that never fail. He is the oldest and longest located Specialist in this city, and Guarantees Cures or No Pay. His late work, "Errors of Youth," Advice to Young Men or Old, third lecture delivered before the Chicago Medical Institute; Price 25 cents. Circular especially to Ladies, two stamps. Invalids provided with private apartments, board, and attendance. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Consultation Free.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of E. A. Sothern. "Our American Cousin."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The Geneva Cross." Afternoon and evening.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Zip, or Point Lynde Light." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Birch, Wambold, and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "Simple Simon." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

HALSTED STREET OPERA-HOUSE—Corner Halsted and Harrison streets. MacEvoy's "New Hibernicon."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

MOTHERS MAY DEPEND UPON IT. TRYING and critical indeed is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timely use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES.—The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic, and Schenck's Mandrake Pills, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs; nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for, when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alternative; the alkali of the sea weed, of which it is composed, mixes with the food and prevents souring. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood; then the lungs heal and the patient will surely get well, if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so, free of charge, at his principal office, corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

For a thorough examination with his respirometer, Dr. Schenck charges $5.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, December 24, 1873.

President Grant is reported as saying that he has no intention of withdrawing the nomination of Attorney-General Williams as Chief-Justice of the United States.

The transfer steamer connecting Cairo and the Kentucky shore made its first trip yesterday. This is the last link in the Mississippi Central Railroad, which makes a through all-rail route from Chicago to New Orleans.

The death of Prof. Agassiz has indirectly brought another calamity upon the family. Mrs. Alexander Agassiz, his daughter-in-law, has met her death from exhaustion produced by faithful watching at the death-bed of the elder Agassiz.

The charges against Mr. Hinckley, Receiver of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad, have not been brought forward. It is now stated that they consist simply of a dissatisfaction of a couple of engineers at the wages they receive.

The Spiritualists of this city, or a portion of them, have found that the treatment of Victoria Woodhull by the Ann Arbor students was "unconstitutional," and they have, therefore, resolved to sustain freedom of speech at all hazards.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens defined his position on the Civil Rights' question in an interview held yesterday with some representative colored men. He says that he is in favor of giving the negroes all their rights under the Constitution, but insists that it is the province of the several States, and not of the General Government, to enforce these rights.

Cuban advices report that the prejudice against Americans in the larger cities of the island is so great as to make it dangerous for American residents to go out unprotected. This is probably exaggerated, but Cuba is a dangerous country at the best in its present condition, and the American residents there probably have a full share of the jeopardy incident to a residence on the island.

Mr. Witthaus, a passenger on the Ville du Havre, has published a second letter, in which he throws the entire blame for the collision on the officer in charge of the deck at the time. He also says that the officers and crew acted in the most cowardly manner after the disaster, and that every rescued passenger was taken out of the water, while many of the officers and crew did not even get their feet wet. The evidence of the crew of the Loch Earn confirms the latter statement.

The statement is now made that Secretary Richardson has so far receded from his position in favor of increased taxation as to approve of the proposed abolition of the sinking fund for one year at least. If the Departments carefully revise their several estimates, and cut down their expenditures in conformity with the times (and the Secretary of War has announced his determination to do this), Congress will find, upon reassembling, that even the appearance of a necessity for additional taxation has vanished. By that time, too, Secretary Richardson will probably have realized the full force of public sentiment against his proposition, and will be prepared to abandon it altogether.

There was a meeting yesterday of the stockholders in the Inter-State Exposition, at which it was proposed to submit the resolutions in favor of enlarging the building, increasing the capital stock, and devoting residuary earnings, after paying for the stock and 12 per cent thereon, to the founding of public institutions of a *quasi* educational character. But it was found that a sufficient amount of stock was not represented to proceed with the consideration of the matter. Several gentlemen demanded a full statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Company thus far; but, as the officers were not ready with the report, they were instructed to make such a showing before the next monthly meeting.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday, provisions being active and weak, while grain was in less demand, but steady. Mess pork sold to a liberal extent, but was 30c lower, closing at $14.00 cash, and $14.45 seller February. Lard was dull and 15c per 100 lbs lower, closing at $8.15@8.20 cash, and $8.62½ seller February. Meats were quiet and a shade easier, at 5⅛c for shoulders, 6⅞@7⅛c for short ribs, 7⅛@7⅜c for short clear, all boxed, and at 8½@9⅛c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 95c per gallon. Dressed hogs were in good demand and steady, closing at $5.85@5.90 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and steady, at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was active and a shade easier, closing at $1.13⅝ cash, and $1.14⅛ seller January. Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 53⅛c cash, and 53⅛c seller January. Oats were dull and ⅜c lower, closing at 38c cash, and 38⅛c seller January. Rye was more active and 1c higher, at 76@77c. Barley was quiet and firm, at $1.40 for No. 2, and $1.08 for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,049,678 bu wheat, 1,026,225 bu corn, 312,084 bu oats, 63,747 bu rye, and 428,794 bu barley. Live hogs were active at $4.60@5.25. The cattle trade was quiet, with sales at $2.00@5.70. Sheep were firmer.

There is a general impression that the report printed in a morning paper that bankruptcy proceedings will be commenced within a day or two against David A. Gage is of the character of the sensation concerning Mr. Gage's flight. It is announced this morning that the city will probably take the property which Mr. Gage offers to turn over, and at the same time bring suit against his bondsmen to cover any deficit that may remain after this property shall have been converted into money. It is only strange that the city officials have hesitated so long in signifying their willingness to take all they can get in indemnification for the Treasury deficit, and sue afterwards for what they cannot get without resort to law.

Some weeks ago, a grand scheme was set on foot in Colorado for irrigating the waste places of that Zion by means of an immense Congressional land-grant. But it appears that the Colorado farmers' clubs don't take kindly to it; and, by way of putting the thing in its true light, one of them suggests in the columns of the Greeley *Tribune* a plan of irrigation to which the farmers would have no objection. This plan proposes that, before the Government is asked to contribute one-half of its arid lands, the railroad companies and land-speculators shall be required to contribute one-half of theirs. The Greeley *Tribune* objects to the scheme on another ground,—that it proposes to turn the Platte River out of its course, and send it along the Kansas Pacific Railway. The *Tribune* thinks that the mouth of the river is in the right place now, and that an effort to cause it to empty at Kansas City would be attended with obstacles.

Judge Hager, of San Francisco, has finally been elected to the short term in the United States Senate from California. He takes Mr. Casserly's unexpired term, which runs till March 4, 1875. It is not till then that Mr. Booth enters upon the full term to which he was recently elected. Judge Hager, who has been a Democrat in the past, is now claimed as an Anti-Monopoly man. He is a Jerseyman by birth, and is described as a man of fair ability and good culture. He now occupies the place of one of the three District Judges of the State Courts, and formerly served several terms in the State Senate. During his last term Hager voted to sustain Haight's veto of the Southern Pacific bill, and is thoroughly opposed to the subsidy business, according to his present status, though it is hinted that his record has not always been so clear on this subject. As converts are apt to be among the most zealous, it is only fair to expect that Judge Hager will prepare the way for Gov. Booth's good work.

Our Washington dispatches make a serious charge against the Departments at Washington, of using their contingent funds for the personal benefit of the chiefs. The statement is made that the Government is sustaining a huge livery stable for the accommodation of the Cabinet officers and their families. The Post-Office Department, Department of Justice, the Treasury, War and other Departments, are said to have several carriages and horses each, paid for out of Government funds and sustained at Government cost. The practice is said to have commenced about two years ago, when the Postmaster-General purchased a horse and wagon to carry the mails, then a trotter for the rapid delivery of notices, and soon after found himself riding to and from his office in a Government equipage. *Facilis ascensus*, etc. It did not take long for the other Departments to follow so enticing an example, and in this way the stable has grown to enormous proportions. The Cabinet officers, according to this statement, have partly anticipated President Grant's recommendation that the Government shall provide permanent establishments for them. The Civil-Service Commission, which is shortly to convene again to tinker at the rules, will find better material to work on in this matter.

We print this morning the results of the conference between the Workingmen's Committee and the Special Committee of the Common Council. The discussion was of a general and rather loose character, and no definite plan of operations was determined upon. Mayor Colvin, who was present, suggested that a grocery store should be established, with Aldermen to run it, but his proposition failed to receive approval from any quarter. One of the Aldermen, with an unconquerable political instinct, wanted to know whether the workingmen in this movement were with the People's Party or against it. The sentiment of the unemployed workingmen seems to be in favor (1) of a more direct distribution of relief by means of districts, with representative workingmen in charge of the bureaus; and (2) of beginning at once the work of clearing the *debris* from the old Court-House. A sub-committee, consisting of three Aldermen and three of the Workingmen's representatives, was appointed to confer with the officers of the Relief and Aid Society to-day, and report the results. The sentiment of the Aldermen on the question of clearing away the Court-House *debris* seemed to be divided. A prospect of work was suggested in the promised resumption of manufacturing establishments, and in taking out ice as soon as cold weather comes.

Victor Henri de Rochefort-Lucay, better known as plain Henri Rochefort, whose death is reported at Nouvelle Caledonie, was born in Paris, Jan. 30, 1830, now nearly forty-four years ago. He was the son of a Marquis, and himself a Count, strange as this sounds in connection with his later career. His father was a Legitimist, but his mother was a Republican, and the latter evidently exerted an influence over his younger days which lasted throughout life. He had a checkered career from the very outset, and it was with difficulty that he earned a livelihood in his Bohemian ramblings. He found his element at last in newspaper work, and first attracted attention as a contributor to *Charivari*. His newspaper success was so distinguished that, in 1868, he drew a salary of $60,000 a year from the *Figaro*. During his early newspaper life, he published several books, including dramas and criticisms. He founded the celebrated series of weekly pamphlets known as *La Lanterne*, June 1, 1868, and began at once his bitter attacks on the Emperor and his household. Prosecution sent him to Brussels, where *La Lanterne* appeared regularly, and from there found its way to Paris. Meanwhile, Rochefort was as irritable under criticism as those whom he lampooned. He fought four duels, one of them being with Prince Achille Murat, and another with Paul de Cassagnac. He was at once a bully and a demagogue in spite of his pretended devotion to Republicanism and his brilliant talents. A libertine he was, as a matter of course, as are all Parisian lions, of whom he was for many years the chief. He attained a seat in the Assembly after his return from Belgium, and then renewed his attacks on the Emperor, as also in his new journal, the *Marseillaise*, which he started about the same time. He was finally arrested at a public meeting and consigned to the prison at Ste.-Pelagie, where he remained until the mob carried him away on their shoulders when the Republic was proclaimed. He was given a prominent place in the Government, but made himself obnoxious under a Republic as he had done under the Empire. He joined the Commune, and there found his real affinity. He held a commanding position among the Communards, and published their organ, the *Mot d'Ordre*, which was vile enough even to suit the tastes he catered to. He was subsequently arrested and brought to trial at Versailles, Sept. 20, 1871, for his complicity in the Commune, convicted and sentenced to "seclusion" for life in a fortress. Afterward, the sentence was changed to banishment to the penal colony of France, where his death is reported. His life was replete with romantic events, which, properly dressed, would read like a Dumas novel. He at least deserves the credit of having been mainly instrumental in undermining the Napoleonic Idea, which had taken so strong a hold upon the French people, and he has suffered enough for all the crimes he committed against society.

THE CITY FINANCES.

The Common Council on the 30th of June last passed an ordinance making appropriations for the year ending March 31, 1874. An effort was made by the Mayor to have these appropriations reduced, but the Council was "courageous," and insisted upon fixing the amount at $6,100,000. At the date of this ordinance, three months of the fiscal year had already expired, and the expenditure had been going on. During the six months that have elapsed, the expenditure has been in accordance with the appropriation then made, so that during nine months of the year the city has been living, so to speak, at the rate of $6,100,000 a year. That is the amount voted to be spent, and it is nearly all expended already.

To raise this amount of money, with the deductions and losses, required a levy of 20 mills of tax on a total assessment of $311,634,715, not including $350,000 to be raised from licenses and other miscellaneous objects. Now, the Common Council on Monday last, six months after the appropriation had been made, fixed the rate of tax at 18 mills, which will yield $5,609,512. This will leave a deficiency of $600,000, which will go over to next year as a floating debt, bearing interest at 10 per cent, unless the Mayor and the several Boards cut down their expenditures. The condition of the city finances, already deplorable, owes much of its confusion to the culpable weakness and corruption of the Common Council. The taxes of each year are always anticipated. Before the taxes are collected, the appropriations have already been expended. The taxes of 1871 were short of the amount appropriated by $2,000,000, and it was only by the use of the Canal-Redemption Fund that the city was dragged through. A large deficit was thrown upon 1872. The tax for 1872 was not collected until September and October, 1873, and did not equal the appropriations and actual expenditures made in 1872. The result is now an aggregate deficit in the shape of a floating debt of more than a million and a quarter of dollars. No provision for this floating debt is included in the levy of 1873, and the city will begin the fiscal year in March, 1874, with a floating debt of a million and a half of dollars, and a deficit of $600,000 in the tax-levy for 1873, unless the expenditures are reduced below the appropriations. In June, 1874, the Common Council will make the appropriations for the ensuing year; the means to pay those appropriations will be the proceeds of the tax for 1873. As there will be an aggregate floating debt, for which no revenue is provided, at the beginning of the fiscal year, of nearly two millions of dollars, the Common Council next year, in order to bring order out of chaos, should reduce its appropriations to the net revenue applicable after paying the floating debt, or to about $3,500,000. If it, like its predecessors, appropriates from six to seven millions, and levies taxes for a much less sum, then there will be another large deficiency next year, and in a year or two more, instead of being one year behind, the city will have expended two years' revenue in advance of the annual collection of taxes.

All can now see the folly of the Common Council last June in making enormous appropriations in excess of the probable revenue to be collected. We are running the Government in 1873-4 upon the taxes levied in 1872. For the year 1874-5 we shall have only the tax of 1873. As the Council persists in making the outlay of the city from six hundred thousand to a million of dollars a year greater than the annual income from which that outlay is to be paid, it is only a question of time when the city will be able to pay its expenses at all. This business must be stopped. To meet the probable expenses of the year 1874-5, including the accumulated floating debt, will require a levy of 3½ per cent. The only way to obviate this will be to cut down next year's appropriations, so that the levy of 1873 will cover them as well as pay the floating debt. It is useless to expect that the Common Council will do anything of the kind; but the failure to do so will only plunge the city more deeply into debt and its affairs into greater confusion. We trust that the Comptroller and the Mayor will have the nerve to do what the emergency demands, and put an end to appropriations in excess of the revenue from which they are to be paid.

The tax-levy for 1873 is as follows:

2.75-100 mills for contingent and other expenses	$ [illegible]
3-100 mill general sinking fund	9,348
4-100 mill sinking fund (school)	12,464
1.60-100 mills for lighting the city	498,594
91-100 mill for interest on bonded debt	273,556
2.5-100 mills for police expenses	638,788
3.2-100 mills for schools	941,134
1.47-100 mills for permanent improvements	458,084
1.1-100 mills for cleaning and repairing streets	314,750
1.41-100 mills for interest on sewerage debt	439,390
1.28-100 mills for water extensions	398,883
2.24-100 mills for sewerage tax	698,999
16-100 mills for public library	49,856
Included in the fractions	9,333
Total	$5,609,512

This sum, with, say, $400,000 from licenses, and the money in the Treasury, constitutes all the funds available for the payment of the present floating debt, the expenses of the Government until March 31, and the expenditures of the year 1874-5.

THE LAST OF THE VIRGINIUS MUDDLE.

The decision of Attorney-General Williams, that the Virginius was not entitled to an American clearance or an American flag, clears up the Cuban muddle, and relieves the Government of the uncomfortable elephant which it has had upon its hands so long. Under the statutes and decision of the Courts, it was impossible to arrive at any other conclusion. The statutes of the United States provide that ships built within the United States, and belonging wholly to a citizen or citizens thereof, or not built within the United States, but on the 16th day of May, 1789, belonging and thenceforth continuing to belong to a citizen or citizens thereof, may be registered as ships of the United States. No ship, however, is entitled to registry if owned by a citizen who usually resides in a foreign country, or can enjoy the rights and privileges appertaining to American vessels any longer than it is exclusively owned and commanded by a citizen of the United States. In addition to these provisions of the statutes, the Federal Courts have established two important facts which have a bearing upon this case: First, that the residence of the owner determines the foreign or domestic character of a vessel, and that if it is navigated by charterers who have exclusive control of it, they must be regarded as the owners. Second, that although it is not unlawful for American citizens to be part owners of a foreign vessel, the vessel does not thereby become entitled to American privileges.

The burden of the proof cited by Attorney-General Williams, coupled with the provisions of the law, makes out a clear case against our hasty folly, and sustains the position of the Spaniards in demanding the Virginius back. The depositions show conclusively that the Virginius at the time of its registry was owned by Cubans, who furnished the necessary funds for its purchase, and that Patterson appeared as the nominal owner, because foreigners could not obtain a register; furthermore, that Patterson's oath was false, and therefore that the registry obtained in his name was a fraud upon the navigation laws of the United States. There is another link in this chain of testimony of a moral rather than a legal character, but which nevertheless is very conclusive. From the day that the Virginius was captured to the present, neither while it was in Spanish or American possession, has a claimant of the vessel put in an appearance or made any demand for it. Does any one suppose that if Mr. Patterson, or any other American citizen, had owned the vessel, and that it had been lawfully registered and was entitled to carry the American flag, he would not have put in his claim at once? The fraudulent registry having been established, of course works the forfeiture of the vessel, and any proceedings in a prize court are thereby rendered superfluous. It will save time, trouble, and expense, therefore, to hand the Virginius back to Spain at once, as we have no business with it, and in fact may incur future expense in holding on to property that does not belong to us. The additional opinion which the Attorney-General volunteers, that, even under these circumstances, the Virginius was exempt from interference on the high seas by another power, is gratuitous, because it is not germane to the case in question, and, in thus supplementing his decision, the Attorney-General travels out of the record. The only question at issue is the registry of the Virginius. If it is an American vessel, we had the right to demand it of Spain. If it is not an American vessel, then it is forfeit, and interference with it on the high seas by Spain, or any other Power, is none of our business. We should have just as much right to complain of Great Britain for capturing an African slave-trader or a Chinese coolie-junk.

These facts having been established beyond any shadow of a doubt, there are two questions which are inevitable and ought to be settled. First, who gave this vessel its clearance from New York and allowed it to sail under the American flag, and why, on two subsequent occasions, in Central and South American ports, was its registry pronounced correct by Consular representatives, when by common caution and vigilance these authorities might have determined its real character, and not only have saved this Government all this trouble, expense, and mortification, but have also saved the lives of the unfortunate men who have fallen victims to Spanish cruelty? It is too grave a breach of trust to be allowed to pass unnoticed. It has not only involved the Government in great trouble and precipitated it to the very verge of a causeless war, but it has cost the Government millions upon millions of useless expenditure at a peculiarly unfortunate time, and added that much to the public indebtedness. Second, when it is officially determined that there is to be no war, and the Secretary of the Navy has long been cognizant of the fact, why is he allowed to go on tinkering vessels, enlisting seamen, accumulating fleets at Key West, and enlarging the public expense by millions? Have we not had enough of this wretched business, in which we have only to blame our own folly and insanity, without throwing away money to gratify a whim of the Secretary of the Navy and increasing the taxation of the already overburdened people? Lastly, in view of the national mortification and the drain upon the National Treasury, the Virginius affair ought to have a very salutary moral to the hot-heads who demanded war so furiously and were ready to fight for property which never belonged to us.

RATS IN THE COMMON GRANARY.

There have been the enormous number of 900 and more bills introduced into the Forty-third Congress. Almost every man has introduced something, and forthwith forgot all about it, proceeded to quarrel with his colleagues on the salary-grab, and then concluded to take three weeks' holiday with his $6,000 forward-pay.

To begin with: Here is Mr. Hurlbut, who wants widows of the veterans of 1812, who married again, to get all the legal benefits of those who did not.

Mr. Morey, who wants a Levee Company incorporated, with $10,000,000 capital, to be paid outright by the Treasury, and to guarantee the Company's bonds in case of deficiency. This bill has the merit of frankness.

Mr. Wolfe starts in for a $200,000 Post-Office for New Albany, Indiana, business being dull there and corner-lots in want of a purchaser.

Mr. Giddings wants Red Fish Bar, wherever that may be,—said to be somewhere around Galveston,—improved to the sum of $75,000. Who would not be a Bar and have Giddings for a friend!

Mr. Jasper Ward wants all mining claimants to file an application with the Land Register, and, three months thereafter, pay ten dollars an acre and get the property. How can Congress intelligently act on these distant and technical propositions?

Mr. Purman wants the modest sum of $800,000 appropriated to repair the dry dock at Pensacola, and construct six marine railways. Of course Purman is from Florida. He is useful to point the moral that thus far in the bill-file nobody has broached a proposition to save the Treasury anything.

And here is Packard, of Indiana, Colfax's successor, who has somehow got to be chief of the Committee on Secretary Fish's expenditures. Packard wants a telegraph cable stretched from the American to the Asiatic coasts, one or more steam-vessels and many soundings. If there are to be any soundings in brass, or tinklings in cymbals, appropriate Packard!

Mr. Buckner proposes that, whereas Eugene Leitensdorfer, in 1846, did, single-handed and alone, make the formidable Pueblo Indians keep the peace, go into their mole-hills and pull up the ladders, thereby preventing a ruinous war, fearful sacrifice, and much combustion, be it resolved, accordingly, said Buckner, that we appropriate the sum of $100,000 to Eugene Leitensdorfer. How much, then, shall we give the Pueblos for keeping the peace?

And we have Comingo, of Missouri, with a Railroad bill very simple and mysterious in phraseology, forbidding any law of State or Territory to impede or delay the great Kansas City & Memphis Company, because, says Comingo, in effect, it is paramount, vital, and lovely. He proposes, before the road is built, to have it declared a military and post road, so that no State, we presume, can correct it.

Mr. Orth, now the stalwart head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, wants Nicholas Whitehall's patent for a cultivator extended fourteen years more,—in all, thirty-four years. No interest is so inordinately protected as inventions. It might be well for the clause providing for the extension of patents to be wholly repealed.

John B. Clarke wants $500,000 appropriated to the improvement of the Missouri River. He is rich enough to pay it himself.

Mr. Stanard wants a private soldier paid $8 a month for nine years, the soldier having neglected to apply for a pension until 1861, when he discovered that he had been wronged by that amount.

Mr. Kendall, a breezy new member, starts in wholesomely with a bill to pay $22,064 to some constituent whose ground was made into a military reservation two years ago. Can any ground in Nevada be worth that amount? Did the establishment of the reservation save the scalp or provide a market for the claimant?

Mr. Elkins, of New Mexico, wants a new land-district created in New Mexico, which will involve a new set of officers. Who would be Uncle Sam? He is like the elder Chuzzlewit with all his selfish brood begging around him.

Armstrong, of Dakota, the Territory which permits its Secretary to be murdered, and then lets the murderer out on bail, wants to regulate justice out there, so that the Judges can accommodate themselves to the situation, and not go into districts where they may be shot unnecessarily.

Mr. Dunnell wants a man named Savage to be voted a quarter-section of land, under the act to encourage the growth of timber on Western prairies. Is Savage to be planted and grow wild? Is he a vegetable or a military kernel?

Mr. Hailey, a sprightly Delegate, next appears, with a request for $80,000 to lay out a wagon-road in Idaho. The smaller the population the more roads.

McFadden, of Washington, wants $40,000 to improve a corner lot at Port Townsend with a Custom-House.

Delegate McCormick wants the right and title of the United States in the City of Tucson to be granted to the corporation, and by them to be given to the citizens as they like. The whole population of Arizona is less than 10,000. The size of Tucson is not known.

Mr. Page, of California, brings in a suspicious bill allowing individuals to take up timber-lands in California and Oregon to the amount of 640 acres per individual at $2.50 a head.

Mr. McFadden, Delegate, wants $12,000 to survey the interesting rivers spelled as follows: Skaget, Snohomish, and Chehallas.

Mr. Hereford wants $3,500 for a Lodge of Odd Fellows at Charlestown, W. Va., who lost their regalia.

McFadden, aforesaid, wants $40,000 more for another wagon-road in Washington.

Elkins, of New Mexico, whom we have seen wanting another land district, now wants the Fort Sumner Reservation vacated for the benefit of certain six-months' squatters.

Ben Butler wants Massachusetts reimbursed for the sea-coast defenses thrown up in the Essex District during the Civil War.

Mr. Joe Chaffee files a bill for $20,000 to pay the Legislature of Colorado compensation and mileage.

Armstrong, of Dakota, aforesaid, wants $6,000 to repair a bridge over the Big Sioux River.

Ben Butler brings in a bill prohibiting the United States Courts from plucking cases out of the hands of the State Courts.

Boardman Smith, of New York, wants to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction over war damages,—a most dangerous measure.

Then comes Gen. Garfield with his $4,000,000 appropriation for the Navy,—the only real business of the session.

Small, of New Hampshire, comes in on the large, to give authority to frank mail matter to all Secretaries, heads of Bureaus, Congressmen, Postmasters, and so forth. Everybody here is itching to have the right to dead-head personal property and self-glorification through the mails.

Mr. Walls, of Florida, wants to give the United States Court-House at St. Augustine to the State Legislature for a Normal School.

Mr. Burchard wants to divide Illinois into three judicial districts, with four terms of Court, held respectively at Chicago, Springfield, Cairo, Freeport, and Peoria.

Mr. Waddell wants the Wilmington, N. C. Court-House to cost no more than $100,000.

Mr. Sawyer wants the canal between Lake Michigan and Green and Sturgeon Bays to be finished no sooner than 1876, with the proper guarantee for procrastination.

Mr. Page, of California, wants pre-emptors to be allowed to swear before any officer with the same force and effect as before a Land-Register and Land-Receiver.

Such are a number of bills taken at random from the file. It is tolerably plain that the whole business of a modern Congress is to make expenses in the interest of a constituency, and assess them upon the General Treasury. No wonder that our annual expenses outrun our receipts, when every piece of geography has designs upon the whole.

POLITICAL RUMBLINGS.

Two important political events have occurred recently, which, when considered together, as they should be, are of great significance. The election of Gov. Booth, of California, to the United States Senate, and the public withdrawal of the members of the Decatur Convention in this State from all existing party organizations, are fruit of the same tree. They are the result of the Independent movement in politics which may be seen everywhere, but which the farmers have espoused with such heartiness as to make it almost sure of success in the agricultural States. This new political activity has been at work only a few months, but has permanently destroyed the ascendancy of old party organization in more than one State, and prepared the way for its own supremacy in a majority of all the States. The fall elections brought a revelation to the Independent voters as well as to the old trading politicians. The latter were so accustomed to their easy majorities, like the regular Republican majority in Wisconsin, of 10,000 to 20,000, that they felt secure. The former had so long succumbed to majorities like the 60,000 Republican surplus in Iowa, that they were almost hopeless. The event astonished both. On election day, the Republican party of Wisconsin was so utterly overthrown by the new movement that it remains stunned to this hour. In Iowa, the Legislature was carried by the Farmers, who found that the formidable 60,000, to be conquered needed only to be attacked, county by county. Had the Anti-Monopolists known themselves before the election as they did afterward, they would probably have carried the State. They had no State Committee, spent no money in canvassing the State ticket, nor in printing ballots. The Farmers' ballots were printed and distributed by county associations. It is calculated that, through the mistakes made in this unorganized printing and circulation of tickets, not less than 20,000 votes were lost by the Farmers. They would have carried the State had they been marshaled as their opponents were. The facts of the Minnesota election are the same. The Farmers did not know the secret of their own strength, and allowed themselves to be captured like a blind Samson. They elected their State Treasurer, and were within a couple of hundred votes of electing their Secretary of State. Only ignorance of their own power lost them the State. The strength developed by the Independent movement in this State was not less marked in the last election. The Farmers took the field in sixty-six counties and cast a vote of 94,188. At this rate, if they had made a contest in all the 102 counties of Illinois, they would have had a clear majority, over all others, of 22,000. Hitherto, in California, it was always the Central Pacific Railroad that was in power, no matter whether the Republican or Democratic party nominally carried the day. But when the present Legislature had been elected, a new power was found to be in possession of the State. Independent voters had resumed control of their own affairs in California, as they are doing in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota, and Kansas. The election of Senator Booth is, perhaps, the greatest victory the new party has achieved.

The results to which we have alluded show that the future is in the Farmers' hands. If they continue where they left off last time, they will carry Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin at the next election. What has been already accomplished in a few months shows that these anticipations are not extravagant. As for the Democratic party, all it has to do is to crawl out of the way. The Farmers mean to form no partnerships with the dead. Like the early Republican party, which wisely refused alliance with either Whigs or Democrats, they have marked out a course of their own, and will follow it. All that is needed for success is faithfulness to themselves and to the utterances of the Decatur Convention.

THE CADAVER BUSINESS.

The recent arrest of three persons in Washington for body-snatching has developed some very curious revelations, which let in a flood of light on this ghostly and ghastly business. One of these body-snatchers, George A. Christian—a very incongruous name by the way—kept a diary in which are some very interesting entries, showing that, notwithstanding the dreadful nature of his business, he took to it as kindly as if he had been dealing in kid gloves or attar of roses. He not only had no compunctions of conscience, no fears of wandering ghosts or apparitions of headless dead to disturb his slumbers, but he even had romantic ideas in the yawning church-yards while plundering graves; could stop to enjoy the beauties of Nature while doing up in a neat package the body of the late departed; and was a sincere mourner at funerals, which he regularly attended, for the purpose of examining the cadaver and seeing if it was suitable for his purposes. One of these entries reads as follows:

> Sept. 2.—Dr. —— and I went out prospecting this evening, and succeeded in getting (characters in cipher, referring evidently to the body of Bean Hickman). It was a lovely moonlight night, and everything went off smoothly.

It was cruel enough to disturb the remains of poor Bean Hickman, who had trouble enough in his life, and, for the first time, had found a spot where it was unnecessary for him to take thought of the to-morrow, but to indulge at the same time in maudlin reflection upon the lovely moonlight was a sample of pure and "cussed" impudence which makes all Bean Hickman's efforts in that direction appear very modest. Again, we read in the diary of this cheerful and buoyant grave-robber as follows:

> Oct. 29.—Attended a funeral at the Congressional Cemetery this afternoon and brought the subject in to —— College to-night. Called to see M. to-day and found her doing well.

Having obtained an official cadaver, it was evidently a memorable occasion for Christian, and so he celebrated it by going to see M., and, although he does not give us any details of the visit, we are led to infer that it must have been a pleasant affair, as M. was doing well, which is not surprising, as business was very brisk with him. He had succeeded in getting a body every night for a fortnight previous, and, as they stood him in $15 *per caput*, M. ought to have felt well over the prospects. There were some dark days, however, in the happy life of this sunny-minded body-snatcher, and there is a fine feeling of melancholy in his allusions to them, as witness the following:

> Sept. 20.—Went out to the Asylum this afternoon, and stayed until after dark with Dr. Schlimer. There was a cadaver on hand, but we could not get it.
>
> Nov. 3.—Dr. Schlimer and I drove out to Harmony Cemetery this afternoon. Saw some subjects in the vault and went after them to-night, but could not get into the place as it was locked. Hazen went with us.
>
> Nov. 9—Sunday.—Dr. Schlimer went out riding this afternoon, hoping to see a funeral, but were not so fortunate as to meet one. I waited two hours near Ebenezer Church, but did not find anything.

The cruel disappointment, as Christian waited hour after hour and no funeral came along to gladden his vision with a fifteen-dollar prospect, must have been very hard; and, if it was hard for him, how much harder it must have been for M.! We have no record that she was doing well on these cloudy days.

This romantic grave-plunderer not only discloses to us his own operations, meditations, and feelings, but some letters found in his possession reveal the details of the business in a commercial sense, like the following:

> ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 4, 1873.
>
> *Dr. S. E. French, No. 303 East Capitol street, Washington, D. C.:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Boxes have come, or rather barrels. Do not send barrels; they always get the heads knocked in, and excite suspicion if they do not, as the subjects shake about so. The best way to pack is in a tight box, three feet by two, or near that dimension, the subject having legs and thighs flexed, and head resting on chest. Sawdust packed about prevent odor and the subject from shaking about in the box. Two can be put in a single box a little larger than the one I describe. You may keep on sending until I am done work at $25 each for good ones. We sell for $40 to the students, all injected, and I have to get my pay for keeping the room and all incidental expenses. The express averages about $7 a subject, so you see the price you mention could not be afforded. Your money will be sent promptly on the receipt of goods, and you may send me just as fast as you can between now and Jan. 1. In haste. Yours truly,
>
> G. E. FROTHINGHAM.

This letter from the Ann Arbor doctor is calculated to impress poor humanity with a very cheap idea of itself. Of what possible concern is it for one to aspire to dignity and to plume himself upon being the noblest work in the creation, when he reflects that after he has shuffled off this mortal coil he may be packed away in a box, doubled up like a trussed fowl, and sent—if he is "a good one"—per express to Ann Arbor, C. O. D., as "goods," to be retailed out to students at a handsome profit? This classification among the staple articles of commerce, and this fixing of posthumous commercial values upon one by a ring of medical ghouls, is a little worse than Christian's graveyard meditations upon the beauties of Nature. Considering the fact that if we didn't have the doctors we shouldn't be so likely to die, they ought at least treat us with some respect after we are gone, and not class us as "goods." Looking at the subject from a serious point of view, so long as there are doctors, and professors, and colleges to buy cadavers, why shouldn't there be Christians to furnish them? And if the Christians are to be punished for stealing them, why shouldn't the doctors, and professors, and colleges be punished for buying the stolen "goods"?

gress, then from the next which they shall elect. No whitewashing will answer the purpose now. There *must* be a decrease in Governmental expenditures. That is the public voice. A mere examination of the appropriation bills will not answer. Such an examination will not satisfy. It must cut down expenses. . . . The Administration that attempts to increase taxation at the present time, instead of reducing expenditures, will be buried so deep at the next election under the wrath of an incensed constituency, that a resurrection will never reach or awaken it.—*Peoria (Ill.) Democrat.*

—Congress having adjourned for the holidays, members will now have the opportunity of hearing "something to their advantage" by consulting the views of their constituents on the exhibition made by a majority of the House, the other day, in the attempt to saddle a new "salary-grab" on the country under the pretense of repealing the old one.—*Quincy (Ill.) Whig.*

—We quiet dwellers in the country are quite unable to understand or to approve of that state of Republican simplicity in social life which requires an expenditure of more than $25,000 a year upon the Presidential housekeeping; especially while so large an additional amount is appropriated in the form of perquisites. It may be replied that the ancient Republican simplicity is out of place in the Washington of the present time, but that is just what we complain of. Wealth adds no dignity to that high office, but with great wealth and lavish expenditure too often come corruption and decay. With economy the rule in the Presidential mansion, economy would be fashionable in Washington society, and for rivalries in ostentation and vulgar display would be substituted rivalries in other and an laudable directions. . . . The occupants of the White House set the example for 40,000,000 of people, and the benefits of an example of economy there would be incalculable.—*Sycamore (Ill.) True Republican.*

—Mr. Samuel J. Randall, as a Pennsylvanian, and Mr. Alexander H. Stephens, as a reasoner upon the moral aspects of politics, would do well to ponder the thirty-sixth article of the primitive constitution of Pennsylvania, the author of which was Benjamin Franklin, and which declares that "As every freeman, to preserve his independence (if he has not a sufficient estate) ought to have some profession, calling, trade, or farm, whereby he may honestly subsist, there can be no necessity for, nor use in, establishing offices of profit, the usual effects of which are dependence and servility unbecoming freemen in the possessors and expectants, faction, contention, corruption, and disorder among the people. Wherefore, whenever an office, through increase of fees, or otherwise, becomes so profitable as to occasion many to apply for it the profits ought to be lessened by the Legislature." Here is a rule for Mr. Randall and a lesson for Mr. Stephens. The contemporary rule in Pennsylvania, however, is "addition, division, and silence" for local offices, and back-pay for Congressmen.—*New York World.*

—The nomination of Attorney-General Williams for the post of Chief-Justice was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee on Monday, a fact which seems to indicate that there is great opposition in the Senate to his appointment. This is one of those cases in which a serious responsibility is thrown upon the Senate, and which it cannot evade without doing itself great injury. Very little is known by the general public about the Attorney-General, but it cannot be denied that his fitness for the high office of Chief-Justice has been impugned, on grounds which are apparently very strong. The Senate must have in its possession full information in regard to his character and abilities, and if that information is unfavorable to Mr. Williams his nomination ought to be rejected. The Bar in this State is opposed, almost to a man, to Mr. Williams. The Bar of every other State seems to be of the same mind. The President, there can be no doubt, has acted in perfect good faith, but he may have been mistaken in his selection of this particular man. If so, he will doubtless find it out, and we trust he will then make another nomination, which will prove more acceptable to the Bar and to the country.—*New York Times.*

DEAN STANLEY AND MAX MULLER.

The Latter's Lecture in Westminster Abbey.

London (Dec. 4) Correspondence of the New York Times.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Archbishops for "intercessions for missions," and there were services in most of the churches and chapels connected with the Established Church. Dean Stanley signalized the occasion by inviting Dr. Max Muller to deliver a lecture in the evening in Westminster Abbey; and this has produced a great sensation in the ecclesiastical world. It had, of course, been announced beforehand that the lecture would be delivered, but it was expected that some means might, perhaps, be found of persuading the Dean not to violate customary usages. I need hardly say that the clergy of the Church of England claim to themselves the exclusive right of lifting up their voices in church. A bill has been repeatedly brought forward in the House of Commons to authorize laymen or clergymen of other denominations to deliver lectures or addresses in the churches of the Establishment, but it has always been rejected. It is stated, apparently on authority, that as regards the Abbey there is, at least, one precedent for permitting a layman to read a lecture on a religious subject from the lectern in the nave. It appears that Mr. Gilbert Scott (now Sir Gilbert), the eminent ecclesiastical architect, once gave an archæological lecture in the Abbey. Moreover, care was taken—so we are told—to give Dr. Max Muller's address a "character distinct from that of the cathedral services." The choir did not attend; the Dean and others of the cathedral clergy who were present wore only their college gowns and hoods, and not their ecclesiastical vestments, so that the assembly had rather the character of a public meeting than a congregation. Bishop Heber's hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," was sung before and the One Hundredth Psalm after the lecture, and the Dean wound up the proceedings by a blessing. Notwithstanding these precautions—and it is understood that the Dean and Chapter took the opinion of counsel on the subject—it is pretty certain that this innovation will produce a ferment in the Church. Dean Stanley has long been regarded as a kind of *bete noire* by the orthodox clergy. He is broad church in the broadest imaginable sense, and is accused of thinking one religion as good as another, and better too. His conduct certainly supplies a certain kind of justification for the suspicion that he looks upon religion generally as an open question, on which every side should have a fair hearing in the hope that possibly some day all sects may be reconciled on some very broad and comprehensive platforms. Dean Stanley has taken a conspicuous part in cultivating an alliance between the Greek and the English Church, and it is for this reason that he has been chosen to officiate at St. Petersburg at the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar. He went to the Congress of Old Catholics to offer them the hand of friendship; he preaches in Scotch Presbyterian Churches, and insists that they too are of the brotherhood; and he is also accused of coquetting with Unitarians and Rationalists. Not long since he admitted a Unitarian clergyman to the Lord's Supper in the Abbey, and of course there was a great outcry about it. Putting all these things together, you can understand the sort of alarm with which all his proceedings are regarded and the fears which have now been excited that the introduction of Dr. Max Muller into the Abbey is only the thin end of the wedge, and that we may soon expect to see there Mr. Voysey, or even Mr. Bradlaugh himself. It is not very long, moreover, since, by the Dean's permission, Bach's "Passion" was performed in the same building by a secular orchestra and chorus, as in an ordinary concert-hall. Dr. Max Muller himself, although perhaps orthodox enough on the main points, is chiefly known as a scientific mythologist, and has rather a startling way of classifying Christianity as only one of a series of religions which have taken hold of the world. This was one of the principal points of last night's lecture. There were only eight great historical religions, he said: three Semitic—the Jewish, the Christian, and the Mohammedan; three Arian—the Brahman, the Buddhist, and the Parsee; together with two Chinese—the systems of Confucius and Lao-Tse. None of these religions were intelligible unless they were studied together, and the result of that study would be a science of religion. In this wide field, however, the Doctor (perhaps from prudential reasons) refrained from wandering. He confined himself to some remarks on the different religions in their missionary aspect. Judaism, Brahminism, and Zoroastrianism were opposed to all missionary enterprise; Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity were missionary religions from the beginning, and would cease to exist unless they continued so. There were at present only some 100 Parsees; the Jews were thirty times as many, but were not increasing; Brahminism was professed by 110,000,000 of souls, but was practically dead, because it could not stand the light of day. The decisive battle would lie between Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity. There were twice as many Christians as Mohammedans, but Buddhism still occupied the first place in the religious census of mankind. The lecturer said that Christianity had done a great deal in purifying and otherwise modifying the other two great religions, although perhaps not exactly in the way the missionaries liked.

THE HARD SCRABBLE SILVER-MINES.

A Visit to the Town of Posita.

Effects of the Panic---Prospects of the Mines.

The Principal Lodes, and Their Owners---Investigations by a Scientist.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CANON CITY, Col., December, 1873.

One fine morning, a few days ago, a mercantile friend, fully armed and equipped as the law directs, with a Spencer carbine, blankets, saddle-bags, and a bottle of fair proportions covered with wicker-work and bearing a suspicious appearance generally, challenged THE TRIBUNE correspondent for a ride over to the new mining town of Posita, situated in what is popularly known as the Hardscrabble silver mining district, and distant about 35 or 40 miles to the southwest of Canon City. The preliminaries were soon settled; a few additional supplies ordered; revolvers were strapped on in hot haste; adieux with admiring groups of jealous friends were exchanged; and, gracefully seated upon the backs of two fiery, untamed bronchos, your correspondent and "mutual friend" vanished over the crazy cottonwood bridge that spans the Arkansas at this point, and struck out for the famous silver mines of the new El Dorado.

In the evening, after a ride through a lovely and romantic region, we drew rein in front of a cottonwood cabin, known as the Elkhorn Hotel, and situated in the heart of the flourishing town of Posita.

THE HARDSCRABBLE SILVER-MINES

are a late discovery, and are now hardly developed. They take their name from Hardscrabble Creek, a small stream which empties into the Arkansas about 40 miles above Pueblo, but the mines proper are not located in the vicinity of the stream, and should bear no relationship in the way of title. The silver-producing ore is all found within a scope of mountain-country 20 miles square, located in the southern foot-hills of the Wet Mountain Valley. The prize was first stumbled upon by Dick Irwin, the famous guide and prospector, in the fall of 1868. Dick kept the discovery to himself, and visited the San Juan country, hoping to find something still richer; but, failing in this, he returned a few years later, put up a cabin, and made his discovery known to the world. The first specimens of ore assayed remarkably rich, and there was a rush for the new fields,—a rush which still continues, and promises to swell in number for some time to come.

POSITA,

according to observations made by Lieut. Wheeler, of the Government Scientific Expedition, has an elevation of 9,500 feet above sea-level. The town is now about seven months old, having been started in April last, and contains sixty log-cabins, with one frame store, and a settled and floating population of 400, or perhaps 500 persons. It also boasts one hotel, the Elkhorn, before mentioned, the usual complement of drinking saloons, five or six dry goods and grocery stores, and a public hall, now used for a church. During the past few weeks, Messrs. J. and D. James, of Mattoon, Ill., have erected some smelting works for the reduction of the ore upon the ground; but whether these works are to prove a success or not, the future must determine. They have certainly failed to realize public expectation thus far; but the trouble seems to be in finding an experienced smelter. It seems that the proprietors have abandoned the job in disgust, and returned to the East; but the works are now in charge of the miners, who swear, in their mild way, that they will either smelt ore or bust the machine. A grand trial will soon be made, and, if successful, Posita mining stock will command a big premium; if otherwise, a number of thousand-dollar lodes can be bought cheap, and scores of sturdy miners will be seen tramping for more inviting fields. Writing of things precisely as he found them, your correspondent is compelled to say that Posita possesses

NONE OF THE CHARACTERISTICS

of a mining town, except in appearance. The financial panic has overtaken the place, and prospects that a few weeks ago were rose-colored are now gloomy. Saloons abound, but currency is scarce, and the drinkers are few. There is no noise, bustle, or excitement, and but very little work in the mines. Just now everybody is busy watching the operations of that smelting machine. Tom, Dick, Hungry Jim, and Thundertion William come out every morning and squat down in front of their mud cabins, and wait for developments. To hear them talk, however, they are the richest men on the face of the earth. This one has just struck a lode, that would swamp the Syndicate to purchase; and another, with a knowing wink, declares he has something that will throw the Emma or the Comstock in the shade. At first one is apt to feel insignificant while talking to such men, but he soon learns better. In nine cases out of ten, these moneyed lords, who own so many thousand feet of precious ore, who talk so glibly of dividends and mining stocks,

HAVE NOT CASH ENOUGH

to pay for a side of bacon, and are actually indebted to the almond-eyed exponent of cheap labor, "Whong-Chee," whose shingle is conspicuously displayed on a dry-goods box. These men are only talking for effect and to keep up their spirits. Your true miner, at the first trial will be sure to ask $5,000 for a hole in the ground; but a little patience, coupled with a little strategy, will often enable one to secure the prize for $25.

There is no question but that the Posita mines, with proper outlay of capital and development of the lodes discovered, can be made to pay well. Taking the surface-ore, we find the majority of the specimens very rich, assaying from $100 to $1,000 to the ton. Some specimens from the Senator—the principal lode—have even assayed as high as $7,500 to the ton; but this is far above the average. Up to date,

THE PRINCIPAL LODES DISCOVERED

are the Senator, Leviathan, Stevens, Del Norte, Virginia, G. W., and M. T. Mr. Charles Goodnight, one of the most prominent cattle-men of Southern Colorado, also has a mine, the Franklin, located on the Eastern extension of the district, which is now down a distance of 53 feet, and turning out some very rich ore. The others are all situated in and about the Town of Posita. The Virginia is down 50 feet, with a narrow crevice, but turns out some very rich ore, yielding 2,000 ounces to the ton. The Senator, which was first discovered, and is the mammoth lode of the district, has a main shaft which is run into the side of the mountain, at an angle of 65 degrees, to the depth of 40 feet. It is understood that some Denver parties recently offered $76,000 for this lode; but the offer was refused, and negotiations are now on foot to sell it to Eastern capitalists for the snug little pile of $150,000. Nearly all the pay-crevice-ore now being taken out from the Senator shows to the naked eye pure silver. The Leviathan, owned by Hoborn & Gann, is down 41 feet, and turns out surface-ore which assays $200 to the ton. The Senator, Virginia, G. W., and Del Norte belong to the Hoyt Mining Company. The leading spirit of this corporation,

MR. V. B. HOYT,

is a Connecticut Yankee, sharpened to the last degree of sharpness, and keener on a bargain than a bloodhound on a fresh trail. He is confident that Posita has the richest silver mines in the Territory, and is never wanting for an anecdote or illustration to carry out his favorite hobby. He swears by the Senator; he worships its ore, and considers all other mines in the country comparatively worthless. But the Senator has a powerful rival in the M. F., a lode which was opened a few weeks ago by a venerable Dutchman who responds to the name of

NICK MAST.

Nick is not a professional miner; in fact, had never seen a silver-mine before; but he grabbed his pick and shovel, and struck into an abandoned shaft. He put it down about 50 feet, and was rewarded by striking an 8-inch crevice of silver-ore, which assays $1,200 to the ton. The mine is not for sale, the fortunate owner having written to all his kinsfolk to cross the big pond at once and help him develop it.

Upon our arrival at the Elkhorn Hotel, we found the miners much excited over the visit of

A FULL-BLOODED PROFESSOR,

Mr. Stephenson, of the Wheeler Scientific Corps. The Professor examined all the mines in detail, inspected the ore, went down the shafts, took drawings of the different strata, and fairly overpowered the veteran prospector, Dick Irwin, with some of the most wonderful and unpronounceable names in the vocabulary of science. Dick has some aspirations that way himself; but, when the Professor came at him with the different varieties of stratified and unstratified rocks; when he discoursed learnedly on the cretacious period and old red sandstone,—Dick wilted, and turned his antagonist over to Hoyt. The latter attempted to seduce the Professor into purchasing some shares in the Senator, but the cunning old scientist was on his guard, and, while he was ready to confess that the miners all had a good thing, and that Posita must become the future mining-town of the Territory, yet he was not exactly prepared to buy. His visit, however, tended to inspire confidence, and it is altogether likely that the Professor will take occasion to say some very pretty things of the Posita mines in his forthcoming report.

MR. GAGE.

The Bondsmen Refuse the Proposition Made Them, and Will Be Sued by the City.

A conference of the attorneys representing the city, Mr. Gage, and Mr. Gage's bondsmen was to have been held yesterday afternoon, in pursuance of the adjournment of the meeting held Saturday, but, as the city was notified yesterday morning that the bondsmen would do nothing, the conference was indefinitely postponed.

The city demanded of the bondsmen that they should stipulate that they would take no advantage of the turning over of Mr. Gage's property, and that, if the sum realized from its sale did not cover the deficiency, they would make good the deficit. The bondsmen declined to make any new contract, so the authorities have decided to sue on the bond without unnecessary delay. They think it barely possible Mr. Gage may be thrown into bankruptcy by some of his creditors, and any one to whom he owes $250 can do it. In that event, the city would have to take its chances with the other creditors, and even if Mr. Gage's property were in its possession, it would have to be surrendered in court for the benefit of all his creditors. Fearing this, it has been decided to proceed against the bondsmen, taking the property at the same time, and deducting the amount realized from it from the amount realized from the bondsmen.

Other gentlemen, however, well acquainted with the condition of Mr. Gage's affairs, do not believe that there is the least danger that any proceedings in bankruptcy will be begun.

Judge Norton and Mr. Caulfield were at the Pacific Hotel last evening, in consultation with Mr. Gage. Nothing was made public as to what happened, but it is understood that Mr. Gage's original proposition to turn over his property is still standing.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The advent of Mr. Sothern at the Academy of Music was an event in the theatrical world for which the patrons of the drama looked anxiously. *Lord Dundreary* is not a new creation. It is one which has formed the subject of magazine articles, newspaper articles, and all sorts of articles; has furnished small-talk by the cart-load, and been discussed ad infinitum for the past decade. Chicago, it is true, has not been favored with Mr. Sothern's *Dundreary* for years, but whether that should make Mr. Sothern's engagement more or less acceptable we don't know. The character is so well known that there is nothing left to say about it. It is as familiar, almost, to those who have never seen Mr. Sothern as to those who have, the advantage with the latter being that they have seen the original, the former having only applauded Mr. Sothern's imitators, more or less bad, all of them. The character, if it ever existed, has disappeared from actual life, and the author's creation remains only as a reminiscence; while the actor's, rich and amusing as it is in its alternate brightness and imbecility, never did exist, except as a caricature, and is, therefore, as acceptable by those who have never seen it till to-day, as it was when first brought out, or as it will be if some fortunate actor of Mr. Sothern's genius can unearth it half a century hence.

The original drama, "Our American Cousin," has been entirely remodeled. The situations are changed, and, naturally enough, Mr. Sothern's version has been filed down where other characters had prominence, so as to leave Mr. Sothern very conspicuous indeed. There are four acts, and but one scene to each act. Hence the scenery is superb. There is but one character, and only one man who can play it. Therefore Mr. Sothern is irresistible. He is not funny only; he is artistic. He absolutely makes *Dundreary* a living reality,—not a mere possibility,—and to do this is to accomplish what no "other fellow" can do. Not a gesture that is unnatural; not a speech, however idiotic, that is forced, can be found; and this is owing to the actor's efforts, and not to anything else. It is not strange that hundreds of thousands of people have laughed themselves hoarse over *Dundreary* as played by Mr. Sothern; it would be strange if anything else had occurred. And although *Dundreary's* imbecilities have been quoted on 'Change, roared over on the street, and formed the *bon-mot* of the fireside, as enunciated by Mr. Sothern at the Academy of Music last evening, they were as crisp and fresh as if they had never before been uttered. We doubt whether there was more than a small percentage of the audience who had not heard that remarkable soliloquy of the noble lord upon birds of a feather flocking together, and yet the audience laughed last evening, and laughed three successive rounds at these remarks before the noble lord could proceed with his observations. And this was at once a specimen of the whole performance, and a criticism, too. Mr. Bowers played *Asa Trenchard* well. The character, of course, is that of a stage-Yankee, and all that is good and noble is centerd in it. It is a character part, and one which takes with an audience, in spite of impossibility. Miss Minnie Walton, of course, as *Georgina*, was only a foil for Mr. Sothern. She is very pretty and graceful, and that is all that is needed in this part. Mr. Lytton Sothern, son of the great comedian, played the the part of *Buddicombe*, valet to his lordship, without effort. It is not a part to shine in, but the young gentleman made a very favorable impression. Miss Nellie Boyd played *Mary Meredith*, and left little to be desired. The part calls for nothing but sweet simplicity and native grace, and that Miss Boyd can furnish without difficulty. The remainder of the cast calls for no especial comment. The orchestra was up to its usual mark, and the scenery was in every act quite worthy of the distinguished star and of the theatre.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The opera over, Hooley's is itself once more—not quite the Parlor Home of Comedy, but the home of the legitimate drama. The drama with which the second part of the season opens is unqualifiedly the most palatable that has been put upon the stage since the season commenced, and speaks well for the judgment of the new management. We have already spoken of "The Geneva Cross," by Mr. George Fawcett Rowe, as being a drama that has called forth the praise of the critics of New York, and have partially familiarized the public with its main points, by publishing a synopsis of the piece. After seeing it played, we are ready to indorse the unusual praise with which it has been greeted in the East. Mr. Rowe, in treating a French subject, has caught the French air. His language is French in thought; his women are Frenchwomen; the action of the play is French, inasmuch as it is brilliant and decisive; and the construction of the drama, the preservation of the unities, the masterly "working-up" of the acts individually, and the play as a whole, are French, because they are far superior to anything that has been accomplished by an English or American dramatist for a long time. The play is symmetrical; and every act is as complete in itself as the drama of which it forms a step. The interest gradually intensifies throughout the whole, and culminates in the last scene, and the piece itself may be compared to a crystal, each of whose edges has a lustre of its own. Unfortunately such a drama is rare nowadays. Unfortunately we seldom see a piece in which the characters are drawn with freedom and boldness, and yet without danger of burlesque; where the dialogue is sprightly and scintillating, and where the tableau is a climax instead of a mere tableau. Fortunately "The Geneva Cross" is an exception to the general rule, and fortunately it is placed in a theatre where the mounting, though superb, is not everything.

To the author and the manager, great praise—almost unqualified praise—is due, but the players are scarcely up to the demands. In fact, while the "modern society drama" reigned at Hooley's, the company at Hooley's was equal to the task. "The Geneva Cross" is not a "modern society drama." It is a piece of a school which demands infinitely more of the author, and a great deal more of the actor, and it is a piece which cannot but disclose to Mr. Hooley, certain weaknesses in his Company. To begin with the leading man: Mr. Blaisdell as *Riel du Bourg*, manages to keep up with the constantly increasing demands of the piece for two acts—but there he stops. He is just half as good an actor as the part requires. In the third act, in an interview with *Gabrielle*, where he reveals to the lady—a woman thoroughly French and therefore patriotic even to ferocity—that he is a Prusian spy. Mr. Blaisdell is simply wanting. He is unequal to the occasion. He is tame, commonplace, and ruinous to the scene. And if he is wanting in the third act, he is even further from the requirements of the part in the fourth. Mr. Blaisdell is at home in "School" and "Caste;" he is weak but fair in "Man and Wife," but in "The Geneva Cross" Mr. Blaisdell shows that his calibre is small. His defectiveness in acting is made more conspicuous by his refusal to disguise himself. Is it stern Roman scorn of appearing what he is not, or is it because he prefers himself as he is? Mr. Blaisdell admits that he is always Mr. Blaisdell. Knowing this, is he not open to criticism because he refused to make an effort to be somebody else for a few hours. It is not a question for Mr. Blaisdell any longer; it is one which the patrons of the theatre feel interested in having answered. *Mathieu Monieau* is a villain, and Mr. Salsbury answers for him. Villains, so far as the experience of the casual observer goes, are not blustering, loud-mouthed fellows. These are bullies, not villains. *Mathieu Monieau* as played by Mr. Salsbury, therefore, is a bully, a fine specimen of a bully,—a bully whose language is smooth and treacherous, and whose manners are loud and boisterous. Mr. Soggs as *M. Le Brun*, played the part with his accustomed fidelity and appreciation of its position as a merely accessory character. His make-up was excellent, and his playing throughout even and self-contained, except in the last act. *Simon Cornichet*, a workman in a French factory, is a pleasant character, allowed certain privileges, of which Mr. Bishop availed himself cleverly. In the last two acts, he is a soldier, and here Mr. Bishop preserved the character in its altered circumstances. We have no fault to find with Mr. Bishop. Mr. Giddens had, as usual, a very insignificant part to play, and, as usual, succeeded in imparting to it some of those masterly touches of character which have aided in forming for him the enviable reputation he has earned. But when Mr. Giddens essays to sing the "Marseillaise" in French would it not be just as well to get the accent where it belongs? Miss Meeks plays *Gabrielle*, the central female figure in the group, and in this part still retains her claims to the praise she has previously earned. In the lighter portions of the first two acts, she is a little out of place, owing to the fact that she is taller than the man she is playing with, and taller than any of the ladies. But in the third and fourth acts, where the most intense feelings are called into play, Miss Meeks stands above any of the other players, both in appreciation and in expression. She succeeds in embodying the author's idea of a French woman, and, with the power of a true artist, reveals those conflicts of emotion, the struggle between her love for her husband, and her love for her country, with an admirable expression, blending the sanguinary hatred of the enemy, with the tender fear for the safety of her husband, without violent contrast, and at the same time without confusion. Miss Cline as *Marlagon*, appeared to better advantage in this part than she has done in any other, and deserves to share with Miss Meek, Mrs. Maeder, and Mr. Bishop, the honors of the performance. The other characters are merely accessory, and while they are deserving of notice, want of space precludes it. The piece, as we have said, is mounted as it deserves, and the last scene especially claims the highest praise. "The Geneva Cross" has been rehearsed carefully, and works very smoothly, and should have nearly, if not quite, as long a run here as it did in New York.

THE MINSTRELS.

The Minstrels came out last evening with a new programme, including not a few novelties. The opening songs were fresh. Some sentimental, some comic, some a little of both. They were sung with the usual amount of ability, and, of course, were applauded. "The Girl With the Curl," an effort of Mr. Newcomb's, was given by that artist in his own style, and the Messrs. Mackin and Wilson appeared in their specialties. "The Cuban Volunteers" is a farce with a good share of fun in it. "Simple Simon," a spectacular comical trick pantomime, wound up the entertainment. The scenery is fine, the music sparkling, the costumes gorgeous, and the tricks amusing. "The Fairy Haunts of Dreamland" is a brilliant spectacular scene, which concludes the performance, and which is the best ever given here. Altogether, the performance is very good, and those who want a couple of hours' genuine fun can find it here.

CRIME IN CHICAGO.

Mr. D. Godfrey, who lives at No. 102 Sholto street, was knocked down and robbed yesterday morning at an early hour, at the corner of State and Taylor streets. The robbers got away with a watch and chain, and a small amount of money.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Emily Phillips, of No. 1400 Wabash avenue, had her pocket picked of a wallet containing about $15, in a Madison street car, at the corner of Clark street. Mrs. Philips discovered her loss soon after it happened, and at once got off the car and told a policeman about it, but he did not succeed in arresting the thief, although Mrs. Philips gave a description of him.

Thomas Deader was found, Sunday night, trying to break into Knight's grocery store, No. 685 West Madison street. He was arrested and taken, yesterday morning, before Justice Scully, who held him to the Criminal Court, in bail of $300.

Henry Willington is a sable brother, who broke into the grocery store of Mr. Wise about three weeks ago. This store is on Fourth avenue, near Polk street, and at the time of the burglary Millington escaped. His case was yesterday continued, under bail of $1,000, till the 30th inst.

Horatio Robinson, the Treasurer of the School Board of Maine Township, in this county, was arrested, some weeks ago, on the charge of embezzling $1,200 of the school money. Yesterday he was taken before Justice Haines for an examination. The charge was sustained by a mass of evidence, and Robinson was sent back to jail to await a trial before the Criminal Court.

Mary Pierce and Mary Huff are a couple of enterprising young women, who formed a partnership in the embezzlement business. Monday afternoon, they found James Kearsley drunk, and "picking him up" they took him to their rooms, where they drugged him and stole $125. They afterwards gave him back $50, but he had them arrested and yesterday Justice Boyden continued their case in bail of $500.

John Kerwin deserves credit for his ingenuity. While many delight in pounding their wives, and a few whip their fathers, John is the first wayward son who has been arrested for thrashing his mother. Because his coffee was not clear for breakfast Monday morning, he seized a broom-handle and made the old lady feel the full measure of his wrath. The result was, Justice Scully fined him $50.

Monday afternoon, as Patrick Gahen, of Fulton County, in this State, and J. L. Kuth, of Circleville, Ohio, were going to the Illinois Central depot, they were accosted by Hugh Higgins, and induced by him to go to a "lottery store," where, of course, they were "bunkoed" out of all their money, about $90. Higgins, as soon as accused by them of being a party to the robbery, ran away. They reported the case to Officer James Drury, who went to 109 West Madison street and there arrested Higgins. When tried before Justice Boyden yesterday morning, the usual tactics were tried but uselessly. The Justice heard the case, and fined Higgins $100 and sent him to the Bridewell for ninety days.

About half-past 9 o'clock on the night of the 23d inst., Officer Michael Burke, of O'Callaghan's force, while examining Martin's grocery store, corner of Fourteenth and State streets, discovered a colored burglar coming out of the rear door of the basement. He seized the man, and a scuffle ensued, during which the negro slipped out of his coat and got away, also leaving his cap behind. The officer fired three shots after him, with no other effect than to bring to the spot Officers Campbell and Cotdy, of the same force, who found in the basement colored burglar No. 2, one Charley McKay, whom they arrested and took to the police station. He was found with a revolver and an assortment of burglar's tools on his person, and the contents of the money-drawer were stowed away in his pockets. At the Police Court he was held in bail of $1,000.

The proprietors of the Grand Pacific Hotel have been very much annoyed of late by sneak-thieves. Quite a number of their guests have made complaints that valuable articles were missing from their rooms. Every effort has been made to detect the guilty party, without success, until yesterday evening, when he was caught by an English gentleman. The thief proved to be a sleek young fellow with a waxed mustache, who calls himself Thomas Valentine, but whose real name is Thomas Sheridan. The capture was brought about in this way: Lord Tarbat and Thomas Patterson, who are making a tour through the country, occupy Rooms 211 and 213, which are on the third floor. About half past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Patterson was passing to his room, when he saw a light in Lord Tarbat's room. Thinking it unusual, he was about to go in when he was met at the door by a young man, who bowed politely and said: "Beg pardon; I suppose you are the gentleman who occupies this room. I am a detective." Mr. Patterson replied courteously, but suspected that the man was a thief. His suspicion was confirmed when he saw him drop behind the door a book which he knew belonged to Lord Tarbat, and he rang the bell, and sent for Mr. Sam Parker. The man repeated the detective story to Mr. Parker, who merely answered that it was "too thin," and then sent to the Central Station for a policeman. Sergt. Ellis came in and took the fellow to the Central Station. An examination of his pockets discovered several articles, most of which belonged to Lord Tarbat, and two bunches of hotel-keys. He also had a valuable gold watch, which is believed to have been stolen out of the Pacific Hotel. He is said to be the most skillful hotel thief in the city. He has been here a long time. Last winter he taught phonography at Drew's Business College, on the West Side, and is said to be quite an expert in short-hand writing. He dresses quite elegantly. His hair is curly. He has gray eyes, and a soft voice. He will be examined before Justice Boyden this morning.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The *Herald*, a small penny daily, started about five months ago, is no more.

The alarm from Box 163, at half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a fire in a frame building, No. 101 Crosby street, occupied by Thomas Stark. Loss, $100; uninsured.

Yesterday morning about 6 o'clock Michael Dalton, of Clinton Junction, Wis., in trying to get on a freight train of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, slipped and fell, the wheels of two cars passing over his left leg below the knee, crushing it. He was removed to the County Hospital.

The Bazaar of the Union Catholic Library Association, which has been one of the pleasantest and best managed affairs of the season, closed yesterday evening. The gentleman's toilet set was won by Mr. Charles Whyland, after an animated contest.

The alarm from Box 345 at half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning was occasioned by the discovery of a fire in a two-story building No. 135 Blue Island avenue, owned by Frank Kelly and occupied by J. B. Bray as a dry goods store. Loss, $1,200; fully covered by insurance. The fire was started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The alarm of fire from Box 357 at half past 4 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of flames in a one-story building, owned by William Payne, in the rear of No. 307 West Polk street. The building was damaged to the extent of $400. The flames spread to a barn standing on the same lot and owned by John Geary. Loss about $150. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The North Side street-cars crossed the river to the South Side for the first time yesterday. They came as far south as the Court-House, between Washington and Randolph streets. It is understood that arrangements are making with the South Side Company by which the southern terminus will be at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets. The starting time will be the same as heretofore, the last car leaving the South Side at midnight.

To one accustomed to the old manner of conducting business at the South Side Police Courts, the change is very noticeable and agreeable. There is no shyster who is the Justice's special favorite, as under the rule of Banyon, but this worthless class of the community are compelled to behave in a semi-respectable manner. The old and familiar crowd of bummers and blacklegs no longer hob-nob with the Justice. In a word, Justice Boyden has thoroughly and effectually put down the many abuses that had crept in and made the South Side Court, under Banyon, a disgrace to the city. Formerly Appetite Bill, Charles Colter, Harry Lawrence, Hugh Higgins, or any of their gang, had only to be taken before Banyon and they were discharged.

Last evening the residence of Police Commissioner Mark Sheridan was crowded with a number of his friends, who desired to participate in the presentation of a magnificent gold watch and chain which was voted to him at St. Mary's fair, a short time ago. Among those present were the Rev. Fathers Noonan and Dunne, Mayor Murphy, of Davenport, Ia., Col. Cleary, Capt. Buckley, Mr. Dan O'Hara, Capt. Hickey, Ald. Foley, Ald. Corcoran, Mr. Philip Conley, Mr. James McGarry, Mr. J. K. C. Forrest, Mr. Bernard Callahan, Mr. J. W. Tierney, Mr. Daniel Wrenn, Mr. William McNamara, and Sergeants Fitzpatrick, Ebersold, Barrett, Fitzpatrick, and Hood. The presentation speech was made by Mr. O'Hara, and was a very neat affair. Mr. Sheridan responded in suitable terms. The party were then invited to supper, during which the Firemen's Band, under the leadership of Mr. W. T. Phelps, of Company No. 8, discoursed excellent music. The inscription on the watch is as follows: "Presented to Mark Sheridan, Esq., Police Commissioner, being the result of a popular vote declaratory of public esteem and respect at the fair held by the Rev. P. M. Noonan, Dec. 17, 1873, at St. Mary's Church, Chicago."

A sad case of accidental shooting happened yesterday at the house of Mr. Leach, No. 1422 Indiana avenue. In the morning, Percy Colvin, a boy 11 years old, whose parents live at No. 1432, on the same street, went to Mr. Leach's house to play with Robert Leach, a boy 17 years old. While playing about the house, Robert got hold of a double-barreled shot-gun. The boys took it into the kitchen to play with, not knowing it contained two heavy loads. Leach's sister, who was ironing at a table in the room, told him to handle it carefully, for it might be loaded. The boy did not mind the caution, but, raising the gun to his shoulder and pointing it at young Colvin, who stood near the young lady, lifted one of the hammers, and, pulling the trigger, the gun was discharged. When the smoke cleared away, the boy saw both his sister and his playmate lying on the floor, the latter motionless. The report of the gun soon brought the other occupants of the house to the scene. Young Colvin was found to be dead. The shot had entered his head, breaking his skull in many places, and scattering the brains about the rooms. Miss Leach had received a number of shot in her back, but was not badly hurt. Young Leach was placed under arrest. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict that the shooting was the result of the careless handling of the gun, and the boy was released from custody.

DYHRENFURTH.

The pupils of the Dyhrenfurth Colleges, of this city, gave a Christmas Soiree to their numerous friends, yesterday evening, at the North Side Turner Hall. The hall was crowded even to the gallery, and the many excellent features of the evening's performance received very hearty recognition from the audience. The programme was necessarily rather long, and the exercises, commencing at 7:45 o'clock, were not ended until 10:30.

Among the students taking part, who deserve especial mention are Master Harry Dyhrenfurth, for very correct gesticulation; Miss Florence Plows, for clear utterance, proper emphasis, and ease of manner; Master R. Loewenthal, for a humorous rendition of "Der Klooke Oss," in Platt Deutsch; Miss Salla Plowe, who showed a grace and ease not excelled by many professional *soubrette* actresses; Miss Lina Zoll, for correct pronunciation of a French selection; Miss Emma Gerstenberg, whose proficiency in elocution was quite surprising in one so young; Miss Ida Joerndt, for a very careful rendition of an exceedingly difficult piece; and Master Conrad Williams, who won a notable success in a comic selection in German, entitled "*Der Affe und der Geizige.*" The two choruses by the whole school were given in a very satisfactory manner, the voices being perfectly in accord, and keeping time most accurately.

The last piece on the programme was the comedietta, "Seeing the Elephant," with the following cast:

Silas Someroy (a farmer)....Master William A. Skinkle
Rachel Somerby (his wife)..........Miss Livydell Plows
Sally Somerby (his daughter)....Miss G. Lalla R. Plows
Johnny Somerby (his son)....Master J. O. Cuthbertson
Harry Holden (in love with Sally)..Master W. A. Stiles
Bias Black (a negro teamster)....Master J. Dyrenfurth
Pat Murphy (a neighbor).........Master John Emerson

Previous to the performance of this comedietta, however, Prof. Dyhrenfurth presented a number of valuable gifts to the teachers in the College, as follows: Mrs. Walton, a beautiful work-table from the young ladies of the North Side College; Mr. Fowler, a Masonic ring and set of studs from the pupils of the North Side; Mr. Ehrenstein, a handsome gold chain; Mr. Wm. Dyhrenfurth, three volumes of the American Encyclopædia, from the Elementary and Primary Departments of the North Side; and Mr. Philip Dyhrenfurth, a silver cake basket, fruit dish, and card-receiver, from all the pupils in the High School and Preparatory Departments of the North Side College. The recipients responded briefly and gracefully, and the curtain then rose on the comedietta. This was played with much spirit and was heartily applauded by the audience, particularly the part introducing the elephant.

A number of pieces of fine needlework, embroidery, and crochet-work, the results of the industry of the young ladies, were displayed, and their quality was such as to give evidence of great patience and skill. At the conclusion of the exercises, the hall was cleared for dancing, in which the young ladies and their friends continued the evening's entertainment in a highly enjoyable manner.

MONTGOMERY, WARD & CO.

On the 8th day of November there was published in the local columns of this paper an article purporting, and intended to be, an exposure of the business of the firm of Montgomery, Ward & Co., of No. 104 Michigan street. The article was based on what was supposed to be correct information, but a thorough investigation by this office satisfies us that the article was grossly unjust, and not warranted by the real facts. The firm of Montgomery, Ward & Co. is a bona fide firm, composed of respectable persons, and doing a perfectly legitimate business in a perfectly legitimate manner. This business may be briefly described: They advertise, by circulars and otherwise, catalogues of a great variety of merchandise, including all manner of dry goods, cotton and woolen; plated ware, toilet goods, men's underclothing, carpets, blankets, hosiery, and women's wear; quilts and other bed clothing; jewelry, watches, cutlery, boots and shoes, furs, hats and caps, etc., including all the articles sold in a store of general trade. They profess, and we have no doubt truly, to purchase these articles for cash direct from the manufacturers, and in large quantities, and, of course, at less cost than dealers who buy on credit. They also save all the cost and profits which are incidental to trade through several intermediary hands. They keep no large stores and warehouses, have no runners nor salesmen, and thus avoid heavy rents and salaries. They do not retail goods. They sell upon written orders only, and for cash. They send these goods by express, and each consignee is, by express contract, authorized to open the package of goods, examine them, and, if not satisfied, can decline taking the things sent him. If the consignee is satisfied with the goods, he pays the bill to the express company, and in no event is he in any way obliged or compelled to take the goods, or pay therefor, except by his own volition. It is difficult to see how any person can be swindled or imposed upon by business thus transacted. We have taken pains to investigate this business, and have no question that Montgomery, Ward & Co. are doing a legitimate trade.

This plan of doing business was suggested by the growing combinations of farmers and Grangers, to deal directly with first houses; and, to meet this, manufacturers have already made arrangements in many cases to deal through agents with Granges or Clubs, at wholesale prices. Montgomery, Ward & Co. are offering the same arrangements, but extend the advantage to all persons, clubs, or individuals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American steels are claimed to be fully equal to English steels, but the American steals are certainly far ahead of anything in the world.

—Harvard was not, after all, the first American college to reject a woman as a student, for in 1783 Miss Lucinda Foote, of Cheshire, Conn., was declared by President Stiles, of Yale College, fully qualified in every way, except in regard to sex, to be received as a pupil in the freshman class of that university.

—The *Court Journal* recently headed an article on Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, "Joseph and Charles Surface."

—"There is one place," said a Partingtonian American who was boasting in Paris that he had been everywhere and seen everything—"there is one place that I haven't yet visited, and that is Complet, for, whenever I have wanted to go, somehow or other the omnibuses that are marked to go there are always full."

—The passengers on an eastern-bound car were much amused one afternoon lately at the ejaculation of a good-natured conductor when told by a dead-beat that he had nothing wherewithal to pay his fare. "No ticket! No money! You just bounce right out at the next station; poor-houses are full down East."—*Boston Advertiser.*

—Hard times and dishonesty among servants have got a pretty tight grip on the clubs of New York City. The Manhattan Club has got to raise $96,000 at once, to meet its obligations, while the Long Island Club will probably have to be sold out soon, and nearly all the rest are having a hard wrestle with the financial question.

—St. Louis has a very pleasant kind of man; he carries a nest of black ants in his coat-pocket, and teaches 'em to dance.

—The Boston *Advertiser* remarks that Prof. Agassiz died on the seventy-fourth anniversary of the death of Washington, and almost at the same hour of the day, Washington dying between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the 14th of December, 1799, and Prof. Agassiz between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of Dec. 14, 1873.

—The Ashland (Wis.) *Press*, mentioning a Thanksgiving dinner among the Indians, says: "If there is any one thing a Chippewa Indian likes, it's dead 'hoss,' and especially one that has died a natural death. 'Old Curly,' as usual, took part in the feast, and when last seen was gnawing the 'port' hoof of its hind leg. He has lived about 70 years, has eaten everything from a fine-tooth comb to a 'square meal,' and still he enjoys good health."

—A free school for poor children being opened in Liverpool, the first thing which the teacher did was to subject the pupils to a thorough washing. In one respect this generally desirable process proved to be unfortunate, for the boys and girls were so metamorphosed by the scrubbing that their own parents didn't know them, and great domestic confusion ensued.

—The will of an eccentric citizen of Cornish, N. H., who made a bequest of $1,000 to the town, the interest to be expended for flags, to be unfurled in various parts of the town during pleasant weather, has been contested by his heirs, lately, on the ground that it provides for a useless expenditure. Judge Foster, of Concord, says differently, however, considering it a vere proper bequest, one calculated to keep alive the spirit of union and patriotism, and the memories of the historic periods of the nation, and the flags will continue to wave.

—Hugh Miller, whose fame is world-wide, was first brought to the notice of scientific men by Prof. Agassiz. At a meeting of the British Scientific Society, Miller, who was then a common day laborer, approached Agassiz with a specimen of rock in his hand, and began to make certain inquiries concerning it. During the conversation that ensued, Agassiz discovered that this common day laborer was possessed of a large fund of geological information, which he had acquired by personal investigations, induced solely by his innate love for the science. Agassiz was delighted at meeting him, and introduced Miller to the members of the Society, explaining the manner in which he had become acquainted with him. The friendships thus formed continued through their lives, and Agassiz wrote the introduction to Hugh Miller's first published work.

—The presence of a good quality of bituminous coal, and in great abundance, in Montana Territory, is no longer a question of doubt. The people of Helena and other towns in the Territory, after having given the matter thorough tests heretofore, have this winter made definite arrangements for substituting coal for their pine wood in a practical use as fuel.

—The Sioux City *Journal* has the following: "F. A. Harroun, who is buying wheat along the line of the Dakota Southern Railroad, estimates the number of bushels of wheat in Dakota and Nebraska, tributary to the Dakota Road, at 1,000,000 bushels. This estimate is based on carefully collected information."

—Pork is so cheap at Albert Lea, Minn., that a farmer who was unable to sell a big hog he brought to market, stuck a half dollar in its mouth in hopes some one would steal hog and all, but the bait wouldn't take. People thereabout prefer to steal their pork ready pickled

The Dogs and Cats in Paris During the Siege.

From the Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.

It is a curious question whether animals take notice of the events which are passing around them, but which nevertheless are apparently outside of the sphere of their instinct. M. Theophile Gautier, the well-known French journalist and writer, has raised this question in regard to the animals which were in Paris during the siege; and he brings forward several facts, which he says fell under his own observation, to prove that they not only took notice of passing events, but regulated their movements accordingly. He observes that the dogs took notice, from the very first day, of the abnormal condition of Paris. The unusual movements of the inhabitants, the almost universal change from civil to military costume, the exercising of the Mobiles and the National Guards on the public parades, the continual sounding of the trumpet and beating of drums kept them constantly excited and uneasy, and set them to reflecting. Some of them, refugees from the suburbs, with their masters, visibly lost their power of finding their way about. They hesitated in the choice of streets, were uncertain of the traces, scented their path, and, at every corner, consulted some other dog which lived in the neighborhood. These suburban dogs were scared at the noise of passing vehicles, and ran from them, while the city dogs scarcely took the trouble to get out of the way of the wheels. "Every morning," says M. Gautier, "there assembled before our door what appeared to be a council of dogs, presided over by a broad-backed, bandy-legged, brown-and-yellow terrier. The other dogs paid him great deference, and listened to him attentively. It was evident that he spoke to them, not after the manner of men, in an articulate language, but by short barks, varied mutterings, pursing of the lips, movements of the tail, and expressive play of the physiognomy. Every now and then a new comer seemed to bring news; and the council commented on it, and after a while dispersed." This went on during the first month or two of the siege, when bread was plentiful, the stock of beef was still considerable, and the dearness of forage rendered horse-meat abundant. The animals did not suffer then; but soon things began to change, and their rations diminished as those of men did. The poor creatures could not understand it, and gazed at their owners with wondering eyes when their meagre pittance was placed before them. They seemed to ask what they had done to be so punished. Many masters abandoned their dogs, not having the courage to kill them; and these animals were to be seen at night wandering, like shadows, near the walls, and trying to induce kind-looking persons to have pity on them. M. Gautier says he was continually followed by them, they uttering faint cries all the while, and sometimes venturing to put their noses to his hand. Soon they began to perceive that people looked at them in a strange manner, and, under pretense of caressing them, felt their flesh, as a butcher would, to ascertain if they were in good condition. The cats perceived this sooner than the dogs did, and became exceedingly cautious as to whom they allowed to touch them; on the least quick movement they fled to the roof or cellar; but at length the dogs "smelt a rat," and ran away when any one called or whistled to them. The canine council, before mentioned, dimished daily, and there soon remained no one of its members but the dreaming terrier, who, however, was only dreaming in appearance; for in reality he was always on his guard, scenting danger afar off, and showing his heels at the approach of any one at all suspicious.

Failure of a Hotel-Man.

New York Correspondence of the Boston Post.

The announcement of the failure of the lessee of the St. James and Grand Union Hotels, in New York, creates a genuine sensation among the professional hosts of the metropolis. Mr. Elias Hotchkiss, the lessee of those well-known houses, finding himself pecuniarily crippled by the recent monetary disturbances, called a meeting of his creditors and announced his inability to meet his obligations. Mr. Hotchkiss last year renewed a four years' lease of the hotel for $30,000 a year, and immediately thereafter redecorated it at a cost of $15,000. It accommodates 250 persons, is provided with elevator and steam-heating apparatus, and other modern conveniences. It was well patronized from the day of its opening, but toward autumn Mr. Hotchkiss found himself unable to meet the expenses of both hotels, and last Thursday made a statement of his affairs to his creditors. Wm. H. Burroughs was appointed Receiver, and the house is now conducted on a strictly cash system. The Grand Union, on the corner of Forty-first street and Park avenue, cost, with ground, nearly $500,000, and contains 350 rooms. Mr. Hotchkiss leased the hotel for a term of five years, beginning with the present year. Mr. Richard Somers, of the Sherman House, Chicago, was engaged as manager, but the hotel was never a financial success. But few guests lived in the house during the summer, and Mr. Hotchkiss needed all his capital for the St. James. At a meeting held last night Mr. Shaw was chosen to conduct the hotel on behalf of the creditors. Mr. Hotchkiss' liabilities are estimated at $220,000.

The Automatic Telegraph.

From the New York World, Dec. 15.

Postmaster-General Creswell having been taken to task for the complimentary expression in his report concerning the automatic telegraph, last evening resolved to make good all he had said, and arranged with the Company for the transmission of the President's message from Washington to this city. Accordingly, accompanied by Messrs. Ramsdell and Garfield, he took station in the Company's office in Washington, while Postmaster James represented him at this terminus. Some preliminary messages of greeting and arrangements were first sent, then, at precisely four minutes before 10, the President's message was announced to be coming, and a loud whiz filled the office as a wheel began to revolve, turning off "take" after "take" of the document. The whiz continued, broken only by short intermissions to supply new tape, until eighteen minutes and thirty seconds beyond the hour, when it stopped as suddenly as it begun, and the President's message of 12,000 words was in the office in the form of twenty-three bundles of narrow paper, hung upon as many hooks. The time occupied in transmission was twenty-two minutes and a half, and this with a single wire. The number of words a minute sent was 500. The message was then transmitted to Washington in about the same time it had taken to come, and then Postmaster James bade "Good-night" to the Postmaster-General, and Puck's promise to girdle the earth in forty minutes was put to shame.

FURS.

Furs for Presents!

PRICES DOWN!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

OFFER THIS DAY:

Children's Fur Sets at $1.50 reduced from $3.00.
A large assortment of Children's Fur Garments at correspondingly low prices.
Bargains in Misses' Chinchilla Sets!
Ladies' Real Mink Sets, $14 and up.
Ladies' Real Sealskin do., $25 and up.
Ladies' Im. Sealskin do., $12.
Lynx and Siberian Squirrel.
White and Grey Lamb.
Real Ermine Sets, $15 and up.
Beaver Sets, $15, reduced from $25.

Otter, Alaska Sable and Alaska Mink; Seal Sacques, trimmed and plain; Elegant Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, and full lines of

FUR ROBES

Of every description, to be closed out low. The best opportunity that will be offered this season to provide valuable gifts largely under price.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One of the best money-making Merchants' Lunch Rooms in Chicago is offered for sale to close a copartnership. Will be sold at one-half its value. The Cigar Stand alone, in one year, will net one-half the purchase-money, and double the amount of purchase-money realized the first year guaranteed to an experienced party. Terms, one-half cash, and 6 and 9 months, secured. Address B. B. HAMILTON, Tribune office.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages

OF

FRACTIONAL CURRE

FOR SALE AT

TRIBUNE O

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The preparation for settlements at the close of the year and the demand for money to carry grain have, together, caused a tightening of the money market. The difference in the price of wheat for seller January and seller February is now over 3 cents per bushel. This is at the rate of 30 per cent per annum for the use of the money over and above the insurance of the grain. The high premium on February wheat shows that speculators have confidence in an easy money market and high prices five weeks hence. The heavy receipts of grain are, however, making money scarce in the city.

New York exchange was firmer to-day at 25c to 50c per $1,000 discount.

OPPOSITION TO THE REPEAL OF THE BANKRUPT LAW.

A remonstrance to Congress against the repeal of the Bankrupt law was being circulated and signed by a great number of merchants in this city to-day. It urges, however, that the substance of the amendments recommended in this column of THE TRIBUNE this morning (Dec. 23) be adopted, viz: That the period of delinquency of payment shall be longer than fourteen days before the debtor shall be liable to the appeal of the creditor to the bankrupt courts, and that it shall require the appeal of a certain proportion of the creditors (in amount) before the court shall be at liberty to consider the petition of creditors at all. The protests against the repeal of the law are now pouring into Congress from every city in the United States. A few days ago the following letter was circulated in New York City, and received the signatures of *eighty* of the most prominent mercantile firms in that city:

To the Hon. ——, United States Senate:

SIR: We are of the opinion that a misapprehension exists among the members of Congress as to the sentiments and wishes of the mercantile community on the question of the Bankrupt law. The action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill for repeal was so hasty that there has been no opportunity for the thousands of merchants throughout the country to remonstrate against the repeal. It is admitted that the law ought to be amended in many of its provisions; but we believe, if a reasonable opportunity be afforded, the business men of the country will satisfy Congress that it ought not to be repealed. Our business transactions under this law, defective as it may be, for now more than six years, satisfies us that the interests of the mercantile community imperatively demand the existence of some law that will prevent preferences, punish frauds, and compel an equal distribution of an insolvent debtor's estate. We therefore respectfully ask that the action of the Senate may be such as to enable the commercial community to express their views upon this important subject. Very respectfully yours.

A copy of the foregoing letter was forwarded to each member of the United States Senate. These demonstrations in New York, Chicago, and other cities, completely refute the statement made in the House of Representatives, that the business community were nearly unanimous for the repeal of the Bankrupt law. It will be seen that the letter circulated in New York recommends that the law be amended, but does not specify in what particulars. We feel confident, however, from conversations had with a great many of our business men during several months past, that the principal objections to the law can be removed by the above-mentioned amendments to the provisions of the law for involuntary bankruptcy. The provisions for voluntary bankruptcy, also, need amending in some particulars, to prevent their being made use of by debtors as a means of defrauding their creditors. It should require the consent of at least one-third of the creditors and a certain period of notice to all before the filing of the petition. It seems tolerably certain that the Senate will be in no hurry about its final action on the Bankrupt law. A Washington letter of the 19th states that one or two prominent members of the Senate do not believe that body will take any important action on either the repeal or the amendments for a month yet. The probabilities are that the law will not be repealed, but the whole business community are as much interested in the amendments as in the question of repeal. Business men of experience should give these questions their most careful consideration, and suggest to the press, or to their Representatives in Congress, the present defects of the law. The suggestion made some weeks ago (by a correspondent) in THE TRIBUNE that the Bankrupt law be so amended that, in case of the

INSOLVENCY OF BANKS OR BANKERS,

the depositors who have not received interest on their deposits since the opening of the account current at the time of bankruptcy of the bank, shall have the precedence of depositors who *have* received interest on the whole or any proportion of their average daily balances, has attracted a great deal of attention among bankers, and been favorably commented upon by bankers who desire to see the practice of paying

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

kept within reasonable bounds. We are not prepared to say how far this precedence of non-interest receiving depositors should extend. It would, however, seem no more than just that the actual cash and exchange on hand at the time of suspension should be divided pro rata among the non-interest receiving depositors, and that after this the balance of their claims be upon the same footing as the claims of the depositors who *had* received interest on their average daily balances. In many cases of the failure of banks, this precedence of the non-interest-receiving depositors might not be of very great advantage to them, for the reason that a bank or banker does not usually suspend until their cash and exchange have run very low. Probably four-fifths of the interest paid on current balances is on the deposits made by banks in other banks. These depositing banks have better facilities for knowing the condition of the banks in which they keep deposits than are accessible to individuals and firms who compose the great bulk of the non-interest-receiving depositors. Even if the question of checking the practice of paying interest on deposits be left wholly out of view, it seems no more than right that the compensation of interest should be offset by some additional risk on the part of the interest-receiving depositor. While such a law would not prohibit the payment of interest on deposits, it would cause both classes of depositors to scrutinize the conduct and general policy of banks more closely, and would at least have a tendency to divert both kinds of deposits to banks whose business was known to be legitimate. It would not prevent interior banks from keeping balances with their city correspondents, nor from receiving interest on any portion of their funds which they might choose to keep on an "interest account," but it would probably induce interior banks to keep a larger proportion of their funds at home, and, possibly, to make two accounts of the funds kept with their city correspondent, one to bear interest and the other not.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	118¾	119 @119⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62	112¾	113 @113⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '64	113¾	114
U. S. 5-20s of '65	114¾	114⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116¾	117 @117⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	117¾	118 @118⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	117¼	117⅝
10-40s	110⅝	111⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	110⅞	111 @111⅛
U. S. currency 6s	112	112⅝@112⅞
Gold (full weight)	109⅝	110
Gold coupons	109⅝	110
Gold exchange		110⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@109⅜
Chicago City 7s		96 and int.
Cook County 7s		95 and int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Money was easy at 5@6 per cent.

Sterling was weak at 108¾ for 60 days, and 109½ for sight.

Customs' receipts were $345,000.

Gold closed at 108⅞, after selling at 109½@110⅛.

Loans were at 4½@7, 1-32 and 7 per cent gold for carrying, and flat for borrowing.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $64,000.

The clearings were $34,000,000.

Governments were quiet and firm.

State bonds were dull.

Stocks were dull in the morning, and the market declined from ⅛ to ½ per cent, but after the first call a firm feeling set in, and a general advance of from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent took place. Western Union was the leading feature; next in point of interest were Union Pacific, Wabash, Pacific Mail, and Lake Shore. Stock sales between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 96,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Western Union, 18,000 Union Pacific, 12,000 Wabash, 5,500 Pacific Mail, 2,500 Ohio, 2,000 Central, 4,000 St. Paul, 6,000 Lake Shore, 1,500 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, and 2,000 Northwestern.

Sterling, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	117⅞
Coupons, '62	113	Coupons, '68	117¾
Coupons, '64	114¼	10-40s	111⅛
Coupons, '65	114⅛	Currency 6s	112⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	117	New 5s	110⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	36
Tennessees, old	80½	North Carolinas, old	24
Tennessees, new	80½	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	61	St. Paul pfd	62
Western Union	71⅞	Wabash	48⅝
Quicksilver	26½	Wabash pfd	70
Adams Express	91	Ft. Wayne	90
Wells Fargo	72	Terre Haute	15⅛
American Express	55	Terre Haute pfd	33
United States Ex	57	Chicago & Alton	101
Pacific Mail	36¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
New York Central	95¾	Ohio & Mississippi	27⅝
Erie	44	C., C. & C.	71½
Erie pfd	70¼	C., B. & Q.	94
Harlem, ex. div.	117½	Lake Shore	74⅝
Harlem pfd	118	Indiana Central	26⅝
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	99
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	84	Union Pacific stock	30
Northwestern	54⅛	Union Pacific bonds	84⅛
Northwestern pfd	67⅛	Central Pacific	96
Rock Island	97	Del. & Lack & W.	101⅛
N. J. Central	100	Hartford & Erie	2½
St. Paul	39⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Dec. 23:

CITY PROPERTY.

Prairie av, near n w corner of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 19½x120 ft, with building, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 43, in Block 1, of Moore's e ½ n w ¼ Sec 30, 39, 14, dated Dec. 11; consideration, $750.

Lot 17, in Block 6, Sheffield's Addition, with buildings, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $2,000.

W ½ s ½ of e ½ Lot 19, in Block 2, same addition, with buildings, dated Dec. 16; consideration, $2,000.

Leavitt st, between Fowler st and Evergreen av, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Dec. 9; consideration, $650.

Lots 13 to 16, in Block 1, Sutton's Addition, dated Dec. 22, consideration, $20,000.

Lot 14, in Downs & Co.'s part w ½ n w ¼ Sec 13, 39, 13, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $4,000.

Lots 18 to 20, in Block 5, in Central Park Addition, dated Dec. 17; consideration, $3,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Halsted st, 139 ft n of Wellington st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 2, 1873; consideration, $1,650.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Bowen av, w of and near Vincennes av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Oct. 6; consideration, $11,000.

Bowen av, w of and near Vincennes av, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 27; consideration, $11,000.

Lots 24 and 25, in Block 4, Wright & Windett's s ½ s ½ of s w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $1,200.

Lots 28 to 30, in Block 4, of Heintz's part s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Dec. 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 37 in same Block, dated Dec. 18; consideration, $800.

Lots 5 and 6, in Block 16, of Adam Smith's part s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Dec. 19; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 20 and 21, in O. A. Bogue's Addition, dated Dec. 23; consideration, $998.

Lots 1 and 2 in French's Lots 11 and 12, in Abell's Lot 1, Block 5, Oleaverville, dated April 20; consideration, $8,500.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	Receipts, 1873.	Receipts, 1872.	Shipments, 1873.	Shipments, 1872.
Flour, brls	13,561	5,223	12,140	5,464
Wheat, bu	284,600	44,310	107,720	6,628
Corn, bu	25,030	54,670	2,772	4,805
Oats, bu	21,905	29,170	10,029	27,692
Rye, bu	3,970	5,355	....	....
Barley, bu	10,320	24,870	5,294	8,471
Grass seed, lbs	55,330	29,680	....	23,110
Flax seed, lbs	4,370	....	20,785	....
Broom corn, lbs	50,500	....	40,210	11,590
Cured meats, lbs	845,250	320,240	904,481	1631,190
Beef, brls	130	....	....	250
Pork, brls	1,288	132	425	120
Lard, lbs	149,170	9,510	215,413	847,350
Tallow, lbs	45,650	15,560	37,000	....
Butter, lbs	102,395	59,290	....	550
Dressed hogs, No.	1,530	2,000	2,339	1,670
Live hogs, No.	25,507	25,377	1,981	4,243
Cattle, No.	1,921	856	874	219
Sheep, No.	633	721	....	1,357
Hides, lbs	398,765	221,920	173,180	119,970
Highwines, brls	200	150	53	160
Wool, lbs	74,150	131,450	89,456	....
Potatoes, bu	....	4,548	....	....
Lumber, m ft	129	248	620	398
Shingles, m	280	840	600	373
Lath, m	....	140	....	26
Salt, brls	75	140	2,354	830

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 5,932 bu wheat; 11,349 bu corn; 3,190 bu oats; 2,738 bu rye; 3,698 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 437 cars wheat; 53 cars corn; 34 cars oats; 7 cars rye; 26 cars barley. Total, 557 cars, or 200,000 bu.

The weighing of grain in the St. Louis & Alton Elevator is finished, and the results submitted to the Board of Trade. There are receipts out from the house for 61,008 bu corn, and only 46,083 bu to meet it with, being a shortage of 14,925 bu, besides 1,000 bu on oats. A motion was made to-day, which will be acted on to-morrow (Wednesday), to declare the Hough receipts not regular for delivery on contracts. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the official reports of the Chief Inspector of Grain and the Warehouse Registrar show a large percentage of deficiency in the amount of corn in the Chicago & Alton Elevator, as compared with the outstanding warehouse receipts for the same. It is hereby declared that no warehouse receipts for grain in said elevator shall hereafter, until further action by the Board, be considered a proper tender on sales or contracts for grain.

It was rumored that the Messrs. Hough stated to the Inspector this morning that they had bought up receipts for 5,000 bu of the shortage on corn, and asked for time to buy up the remainder. They were allowed till noon, and at that time had not reported the purchase of any additional corn.

The question now arises, Who will have to bear the loss of that nearly 15,000 bu of corn, in case the Houghs do not make it good? The receipts have been handed round from one to another for some time past, since the present condition of affairs was suspected, and, generally, under protest from the party receiving them; who, in turn, delivered them to another party as soon as possible. It may be that these numerous protests will serve as a legal protection to the several receivers; but, even if it be possible to unravel the tangle and tell just where the protesting began, it will still remain an open question whether a man can recover from another when he might have received his grain from the house if he had demanded it. Of course, there would not have been enough to go round if all had presented their receipts; but the public would have known, long ere this, whether His Satanic Majesty would take the hindmost, or he would fall into more genial hands. It is a pity that the thing has been allowed to go on so long; and we venture the suggestion that the Board of Trade might have saved a dollar a head on their printing bill, if, instead of trying to find out what this, that, and the other man had to say about it, they had found out just how the Houghs stood then, and acted upon it.

THE MARKETS.

The Chicago produce markets were irregular to-day. Grain was generally less active, with little change in the average of prices, while provisions were active and weak. The chief feature in the situation in grain is the increase in the receipts of wheat, which is coming so voluminously as to seriously threaten the stability of prices. Another feature is a scarcity of money in produce circles, however it may be with the commercial world outside. The fact is shown in the large premiums now paid for carrying produce—fully 3 per cent per month on wheat, and no storage charges.

In the market for domestic dry goods there was a fair degree of activity, and firmness again pervaded all departments of the market. A slight advance in several brands of bleached and brown cottons, prints, ticks, and denims is noted. Groceries were moving freely at former prices. Coffees were subjected to a further advance of ⅛c, and bid fair to go still higher, as prices here are relatively lower than in New York. Sugars were firm and in good request, as were also sirups, molasses, rice, spices, and soaps. The butter market was again quoted firm, the lately-advanced prices being fully sustained. Cheese is moving freely at the advance recently noted, or at 13@14c for Western factory, and at 14@15c for New York do. No change was noted in the coal, wood, and leather markets. Bagging continues dull, and was quoted at 34c for Stark, 32½c for Lewiston, 32c for Otter Creek, and at 29c for American and Amoskeag. There was a better demand for dried fruits, and prices of peaches, apples, cherries, blackberries, raisins, currants, and dates were all higher. Fish met with a fair demand at the quoted prices. Pig-iron was more active and firmer. In the oil market the only change noted was ½c decline in carbon, now quoted at 14½@15c.

The demand for lumber continues moderate at the prices previously given. Metals, nails, and iron were also quiet and without material change. Drugs and chemicals continue to meet with a light order trade, and prices are very steady. Furs were in moderate request, with ample offerings. No immediate change in prices are anticipated, though it is thought a decline will occur in January, as the jobbing trade has been light this season and large stocks will probably have to be carried over. The wool market was rather quiet, but steady, with very light stocks. The improved demand for broom corn continues, and a strong feeling exists for all grades, and some dealers hold their choice corn very firmly, and perhaps a little above quotations. Hops were dull and easy. There was rather more inquiry for green fruits for the holiday trade, especially some varieties of foreign, at former prices. Hay was scarce and firm, there being a few orders yet on the market unfilled. Hides were less active, and easier. Timothy seed was more active and steady at yesterday's prices. Clover was stronger, choice medium selling at $5.75. The poultry market was active this morning, and firm, all choice stock bringing full prices, and geese and ducks advanced. There was only a moderate demand for game, at former quotations.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the decline noted yesterday, sales being reported of 100 brls at 95c per gallon. New York was unchanged at 99c.

Dressed hogs were in fair shipping demand at yesterday's prices, and in rather small supply; but buyers would not concede anything on account of the advance in live. The market closed steady at $5.85@5.90 per 100 lbs for good lots in car-loads for shipment. Sales were reported of 1,514 at $5.90; 75, in small lots, at $5.85; 12 in bad order (gnawed by rats) at $5.50. Total, 1,601 head.

Provisions were active and weak. Live hogs were quoted 10c per 100 lbs higher in the early morning, but fell off under the unwillingness of buyers to pay the advance, and product weakened in consequence. Packers were more anxious to sell, and speculative sellers followed suit, while the purchases were chiefly made by the short interest to cover previous sales. Buyers for other markets were very slow to take hold, talking as if they look upon present prices as entirely artificial and much above those at which they will be able to take hold a little later when the speculative furore has subsided. Mess pork declined about 30c per brl. The stock here is estimated at 90,000@100,000 brls. Lard declined 15c per 100 lbs, and green meats, with hams, fully ⅛c per lb, while dry salted meats were held at former figures. It was rumored that large sales of meats have been made *sub rosa* within the past two or three days, some placing the total as high as 3,000,000 lbs, which has materially reduced the amounts on sale. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.00@14.05; do seller January, $14.05@14.10; do seller February, $14.40@14.45; do seller March, $14.90@14.95; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $10.75@11.00. Lard, cash or seller December, $8.15@8.20; do seller January, $8.20@8.25; do seller February, $8.60@8.62½; do seller March, $8.85@8.87½. Green hams at 8¼@8½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 8¾@9¼c. Green shoulders at 4⅞c; rough sides, 6¼c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅜c; do short clear, 6⅜@6⅝c; meats, 10@15 days in salt, 5c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅞c for short ribs and long clear, and 7@7⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 5⅛c; do Cumberlands, 7c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅞@7⅛c; do short clear, 7⅛@7⅜c; do long cut hams, 9@9½c. Meats, seller February, about ⅛@⅜c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $22.50@23.00. City tallow, 6¼@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 350 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month, at $14.25; 100 brls do at $14.20; 2,250 brls do seller February at $14.75 (part last evening); 500 brls do at $14.55; 2,150 brls do at $14.50; 1,000 brls do at $14.47½; 750 brls do at $14.45; 500 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do seller March at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.90; 250 tcs lard at 8⅜c; 500 tcs do seller January at $8.25; 500 tcs do at $8.20; 250 tcs do seller February (last evening) at 8⅝c; 250 tcs do at $8.62½; 500 tcs do at $8.60; 250 tcs do seller March (last evening) at $8.95; 500 tcs do at 8⅞c; 750 tcs do at $8.85; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 5c; 20,000 lbs light do (green) at 5c; 290 bxs do at 5⅛c; 20,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅝c; 100 bxs do at 7c; 140,000 lbs short clear at 7c; 100,000 lbs do seller February at 7⅛c; 2,000 pcs green hams (15 lbs) at 8⅜c; 20,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 8⅜c; 120,000 lbs and 15,000 pcs do at 8⅛c; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (14 lbs) and 200 tcs do (15 lbs) at 9⅛c; 167 tcs do (16 lbs) at 9c; 300 tcs do seller February at 9⅜c; 6,500 lbs bacon hams at 12c canvased.

Flour was again quiet at unchanged prices. The demand was chiefly on account of local retailers, though a few bids were made by exporters at 12½@25c per brl below what dealers were prepared to accept. The receipts and shipments were both large. There is not much on the market. Buckwheat flour was dull, and bran firm. Sales were reported of 150 brls white winter extras (Gold Chop) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.25; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $5.85; 100 brls do, low, at $4.50; 575 brls do on private terms; 182 brls superfine at $4.00; 75 brls buckwheat at $8.00. Total, 1,482 brls. Also, 3 cars corn meal at $19.50; 1 car corn and oats at $21.00, all on track; 10 tons bran at $12.50 at mill. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.75	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.62½	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00	@ 4.25
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.75
Buckwheat do	7.50	@ 8.00
Bran	12.50	@13.00

Wheat was active, and strong, though averaging ⅛c lower than yesterday. The market was very strong early, under the receipt of news by the "ticker" that wheat was 1d per 100 lbs higher in Liverpool, and there were no sellers at under $1.16 for January. Private advices from Liverpool quoted that market as weak; and this, with the news of very large receipts here, brought out such a decided desire to sell that the market opened 1½c lower than the above figure. The bulletined receipts were nearly 285,000 bu, with an inspection of 437 cars for to-morrow, and an increase of our stocks in store during the past week by very nearly 400,000 bu, while the amounts waiting to come in are represented as enormous. Of course, with such receipts, the offerings of car-lots were large; but there were buyers for all—a portion being wanted for shipment, while the rest was taken to carry against January options, on which there was a premium of ⅝@⅞c for carrying seven days. The speculative demand was even more active, the shorts taking hold freely, while Canadian operators bought much more liberally than heretofore for February delivery. This made the market quite strong, in spite of the adverse facts above noted. Seller January opened at $1.14⅝, receded to $1.14, advanced to $1.15, and eased down to $1.14⅞ at the close. Seller February sold at $1.17@$1.18¼, closing at $1.17⅝. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.13⅛@1.14⅛, closing at $1.13⅞. No. 1 spring was quiet at $1.14½@1.15, with a premium of ⅛c for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed with holders at $1.07, and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.14⅛; 1,200 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.15¼; 6,000 bu do at $1.15; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14⅛; 54,000 bu do at $1.14; 6,200 bu do at $1.13⅞; 26,800 bu do at $1.13⅝; 14,000 bu do at $1.13⅜; 18,200 bu do at $1.13⅛; 5,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.07; 5,600 bu do at $1.06⅝; 800 bu do at $1.06¼; 5,000 bu do at $1.06⅛; 400 bu rejected at $1.00. Total, 145,400 bu.

Corn was less active, but steady at about the same range of prices as yesterday. Liverpool was reported buoyant, and New York firm, but there were not many buyers in attendance to cause a corresponding upward movement here. There would probably have been a much better demand, under the circumstances, but for the uncertainty about the receipts in the Hough Elevator, which any buyer is liable to have delivered to him on contracts, so long as they are "regular." There is little doubt that they will be ruled off the Board, as the majority of operators are tired of them, and would be glad to get rid of the incubus, even at a small loss. Business in the cash department was especially slack, and the inquiry, "Why is it?" when a man offered a car-lot or more for sale, was heard much more frequently than usual. Nobody wanted the Hough receipts. The quantities of corn arriving are still small, but the amounts moving forward are barely more than the city consumption; but there are signs for a better demand for shipment before long. Seller January opened at 53⅝c, declined to 53½c, advanced to 53⅝c, receded to 53⅜c, and closed firmer at 53⅝c. Seller February sold at 54⅛@54⅜c; and seller May at 59¾@60c, mostly at the outside. Cash No. 2 corn, outside of Hough's, sold at 53¼@53⅜c, closing at the outside. High mixed demanded a premium of ⅛c over No. 2. Old rejected was quiet at 52c, and new do was more plentiful, closing at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu high mixed at 53⅝c; 9,600 bu No. 2 at 53⅜c; 2,000 bu do at 53⅛c; 1,200 bu new do at 52c; 800 bu do at 51c; 3,200 bu rejected at 52c; 400 bu do, new, at 48½c; 800 bu do at 48c; 6,000 bu do at 47c; 4,000 bu ear by sample at 50c. Total, 30,400 bu.

Oats were dull, and averaged ⅝c lower, though reported firm in New York. There was no apparent reason for the decline, except that the market was nervous, as it has been for several days past, owing to the fact that the smaller operators are at their wits' end to know what the larger ones are going to do. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 38c, with 3 car lots at 38⅛c. Seller January opened at 38⅝c, and receded to 38⅜c at the close. Seller February sold at 39½@39⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 1,800 bu No. 2 at 38⅛c; 19,000 bu do at 38c; 600 bu rejected at 35c. Total, 21,400 bu.

Rye was rather more active, and averaged 1c higher under a rather better demand, with light offerings. Sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at 77c; 800 bu do at 76½c; and 1,600 bu do at 76c. Total, 4,000 bu. The market closed steady at 77c for No. 2 on 2c storage.

Barley was quiet but firm at previous prices. No. 2 sold at $1.40, and that price was bid for more, but holders asked an advance which purchasers would not concede. No. 3 sold at $1.08½@1.09, according to location, with about $1.08 as the general market at the close. Rejected was quiet at 96c outside the Rock Island elevator. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.40; 400 bu No. 3 at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.08½; 400 bu rejected at 95c; 800 bu do at 96c; 400 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.12, delivered. Total, 12,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	Dec. 20, 1873.	Dec. 13, 1873.	Dec. 21, 1872.
WHEAT.			
No. 2 red	1,403	1,403	337
No. 3 winter	1,359	310	1,365
Rejected winter	279	523	....
No. 1 spring	19,984	3,893	7,256
No. 2 spring	486,336	286,338	698,804
No. 3 spring	79,631	50,296	204,336
No. 1 N. W. spring	60,150	48,522	3,033
No. 2 N. W. spring	379,485	276,170	6,777
Rejected spring	20,825	15,899	28,652
No grade spring	226	435	352
Total	1,049,678	653,789	931,212
CORN.			
White	4,064	4,064	....
Yellow	31,297	32,059	7,089
No. 1	60,237	60,237	38,840
High Mixed	183,779	175,348	....
No. 2	669,938	635,018	1,144,027
Rejected	74,498	53,905	21,393
No. 2 kiln-dried	....	....	3,833
No grade	2,412	2,419	....
Total	1,026,225	963,043	1,214,882
OATS.			
No. 1	4,479	3,280	3,380
No. 2 white	53,730	47,023	....
No. 2	194,003	130,203	701,151
Rejected	59,181	56,320	55,815
No grade	691	1,338	1,792
Total	312,084	238,364	762,147
RYE.			
No. 1	1,608	1,608	5,170
No. 2	61,878	57,748	176,609
Rejected	661	389	3,937
No grade	100	100	....
Total	63,747	59,825	185,716
BARLEY.			
No. 1	456	456	....
No. 2	242,458	229,780	198,529
No. 3	167,035	169,782	54,524
Rejected	18,403	15,853	18,587
No grade	443	443	....
Total	428,794	416,014	271,640

Total of all kinds of grain 28,805,528 bu. These figures show an increase of 549,473 bu within the week, being 395,889 bu wheat, 63,182 bu corn, 73,720 bu oats, 3,902 bu rye, 12,780 bu barley.

A "retail clothier" will find on the second page of this morning's (Tuesday) issue, a portion of the information he asks us to furnish. For the rest, "we will think of it."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of the hog product from the ports of New York and other under-mentioned places from Oct. 28 to Dec. 14, 1873, inclusive, as compared with the exports from the United States ports, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 14, 1872:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, hams and shoulders, lbs.
New York	35,124	24,105,225	35,211,662
Boston	11,612	1,662,165	12,708,479
Portland	92	1,011,090	1,083,243
Montreal	75	173,000	903,900
Philadelphia	3,095	841,203	58,906
Baltimore	596	1,618,742	76,776
New Orleans	123	12,420	127,000
Total Oct. 1 to Dec. 14, 1873	50,717	29,623,840	50,150,226
Total all U. S. ports, Nov. 1 to Dec. 14, 1872	40,783	28,273,032	31,747,112
Increase	9,934	11,350,808	18,403,114

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to Dec. 14, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1 to Dec. 14, 1872, is as follows:

	1872.	1873.	Increase.
Pork, lbs	8,156,600	10,143,400	1,986,800
Lard, lbs	28,273,032	39,623,840	11,350,808
Bacon, lbs	31,747,112	50,150,226	18,403,114
Total	68,176,744	99,917,466	31,740,722
Number hogs packed to Dec. 14	2,210,264	3,139,661	929,397

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* recently published an article concerning the growth and prosperity of that city, from which the following facts are taken. The city contained a population of about 18,000 in 1860, and more than 50,000 in 1870, and now claims, reckoning by the city directory, about 80,000. The *Sentinel* says:

Our wholesale trade is another gratifying feature of our prosperity. It has been estimated that the wholesale trade of this city was near $3,000,000 in 1860. In 1870 it was near $37,000,000, while for last year it was $49,774,789. Our advantages over other cities of the West in regard to freights will account in a measure for this surprising increase.

In the conception of the idea of a double-track belt railway connecting at points in the outskirts all of the railroads centering in the city for the transferring of freights, Indianapolis ranks the world.

Although the enterprise of the Belt Railway Company is not yet completed, it is the intention to complete it as soon as practicable.

With the completion of this enterprise, Indianapolis will have, counting the land on each side, from twenty-five to thirty miles of territory for manufacturing purposes, every acre of which will be in direct communication with every railroad entering the city, thus affording advantages to hundreds of manufactories which can be found nowhere else in the world.

And this, it is expected, will add largely to the through freights which have been passing over the lines north and south, on account of the detentions in the city. There has also been an immense amount of building done; and the estimated cost of the buildings completed or in the course of erection in the city and its environs will not fall short of $5,400,000. About forty-five miles of new streets have been made, and several bridges have been completed or are being built.

The *Sentinel* states that the entire debt of the city is about $929,000, and largely overstates that of Chicago at $52,000,000, while it is really but about $14,000,000. The levy for city taxes in Indianapolis for this year is stated to be 1 1-10 per cent, and the total of State, county, township, and city tax 1 70-100 per cent.

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate demand in the afternoon, and closed the same as on 'Change. No. 2 sold at $1.13½@1.13¾ seller the month, and at $1.14½@1.14⅝ for January, closing at $1.14½@1.14⅝. Corn was quiet and easier at 53⅛@53⅜c for January, and 54⅛@54⅜c for February, both closing at the inside. Lard sold (250 tcs) at $8.20 seller January. Also 100,000 lbs short ribs at 7⅛c for February.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 23.

ALCOHOL—Was in moderate request, and steady at $1.90@1.95.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate local and shipping request at steady prices. We quote: Navy beans, $2.50@2.60; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags, and $1.40 in brls.

BAGGING—Owing to the continued dullness of trade, and the increased supply and lower prices at the East, a somewhat easier feeling has been developed here, and in cotton seamless bags we note a ⅛c decline all round. In burlaps and gunnies there is a steady fair movement at former quotations. Wool sacks remain inactive. We raise our list as follows: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 15@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 62@65c.

BROOM CORN—The demand during the past six days has decidedly improved, and the market is very firm. Although no change in quotations has occurred dealers are generally firm in their views, particularly in regard to choice corn: We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 6@7c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is very little doing, and prices are very little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 per brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $2.00 per brl; in bulk, 90c@1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 per brl; white sand, per brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, per bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 per brl; fire brick, per 1,000, $35.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.40; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, per brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The past week has been an active one in this branch of trade, and higher prices have been established. The receipts, though perhaps fully as large as in former years at this season have steadily fallen below the requirements of the trade, and values have gradually appreciated until an advance of 2@3c has been gained. Some sales of fancy yellow have been rendered at 35@36c, but sales at over 34c have been exceedingly rare. At the moment there is only a limited supply of any grade, and the market may be quoted firm as follows: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@34c; medium to good, 23@27c; inferior to common, 15@20c; common to choice roll, 18@30c.

CANNED GOODS—Remain very quiet, but there is more inquiry than for several weeks past, and the indications are favorable for a very fair trade during January. Prices are unequivocally firm, and some lines must soon advance. Below are the quotations:

CANNED GOODS.

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.25@ 2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@ 3.50
Pears, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Green gages and eggs, 2 lb	3.50@ 3.75
Quinces, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Raspberries	2.75@ 3.00
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.10
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, 2 lb, new	1.75@ 2.00
Tomatoes, 3 lb, new	2.25@ 2.50
Corn, Elgin, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Benton Harbor, new	2.75@ 3.00
Corn, Yarmouth, new	2.80@ 3.00
Peas, 2 lb, pod, new	2.60@ 2.70
Peas, 2 lb, soaked	1.60@ 1.75
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.75@ 3.00
Succotash, 2 lb	2.40@ 2.60
Lobster, 2 lb	3.40@ 3.50
Lobster, 1 lb	2.40@ 2.50
Oysters, 1 lb, full weight	1.25@ 1.30
Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight	2.20@ 2.25
Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb	2.75@ 2.90
Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb	3.90@ 4.25

CHEESE—There has been a very decided improvement in the situation of this market. Under the influence of an advance of ½@¾c in New York, and an increased demand, prices have gone up fully 1c during the week. There is very little cheese now remaining in first hands, and jobbers predict a further upward movement of prices. The market is strong as follows: New York factory, mild, 14@15c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 13@14c; lower grades, 9@12c.

COAL—The demand continues light at unchanged prices. The prevalent feeling, however, is firmer, and in some of the better brands of soft coal an early advance is looked for. We make no change in our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $5.50; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—The demand from packers has been less urgent this week, and this, with very liberal receipts, has caused a considerable decline in packers' goods, though to-day pork barrels are a trifle better. A good many inferior lots have been sent in recently, and they sell slowly at irregular prices. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.50@1.62½; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.57½@1.62½; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whiskey staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7¼@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m. We note sales of 2 cars and 500 pork barrels at $1.50; 500 do at $1.60; 500 lard tierces at $1.62½; 500 do at $1.60; 2 cars do at $1.57½.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is no change to note in this department. Orders, though generally light, are coming forward quite freely, and business, for the season, is satisfactory. Prices are uniformly steady as quoted:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.50	@	1.55
Acid, oxalic, lb	30	@	35
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	56	@	60
Ammonia, carb, lb	25	@	30
Asafœtida, lb	45	@	50
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50	@	1.55
Beans, Tonga, lb	90	@	1.00
Borax, ref., lb	25	@	30
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	15
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz			4.00
Corrosive sublimate	1.55	@	1.60
Cream tartar, pure, lb	45	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.25	@	1.30
Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb	30	@	35
Gum Arabic, picked	50	@	70
Gum Arabic, sorts	28	@	30
Gum camphor, lb	35	@	38
Gum opium, lb	8.75	@	9.00
Gum shellac, lb	60	@	70
Glue, white, lb	45	@	55
Iodine, lb	8.50	@	9.00
Lye, cone, case	8.00	@	8.25
Morphia, sulph., oz	6.00	@	6.25
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.50	@	2.00
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25	@	5.75
Potassa, chlor., lb	50	@	55
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	
Potassium, iod., lb	6.00	@	6.25
Potash, Babbitt's, case	9.00	@	
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.65
Red precip., lb	1.75	@	1.80
Root ipecac, powd., lb	1.50	@	1.75
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.25	@	1.50
Sal epsom, lb	3¼	@	5
Silver, nit., cryst., oz	1.16	@	1.20
Soap, castile, gen., lb	12	@	13
Sulphur, lb	4½	@	6

EGGS—The supply and demand have been about equal, and prices have ruled very steady at 23@24c for fresh packages. Pickled lots meet with a moderate inquiry from bakers at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—Are salable to dealers at full prices: Good to choice live-geese feathers, 62@63c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent. discount for cash.

FISH—Business is not as active as could be desired, but as the movement is fully as good as in former seasons at a corresponding period, our jobbers manifest no disposition to complain. Stocks are in good shape, and, with the exception of a slightly easier feeling in low grades of mackerel, the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. Following are the prices current: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $9.75@10.00; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The activity characterizing this market on the date of our last weekly review shows no signs of abatement, and the buoyant feeling recently developed is still prevalent. Interior merchants, as well as local retailers, are sending in their orders on a liberal scale, and rarely has the market at this season of the year, presented so animated an appearance. The course of prices, both for domestic and foreign varieties, continues in an upward direction. While nearly every article in the list is materially higher than on the date of our last review, the advance in apples, peaches, and blackberries has been most pronounced. Halves peaches are up to 13@14c; Michigan apples to 9½@10c; and blackberries to 13½@14½c. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14@14½c; raisins, layers, new, $2.70@2.80; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.00@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@12c; Zante currants, new, 7½@8c; citron, 33@38c; lemon peel, 20@22c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 11@11½c; Michigan quarters, 9½@10½c; Western do, 8@9c; Southern do, 7@8c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9@10c; blackberries, new, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 26@27c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@18c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, new, 20@21c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 10½@11½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

FURS—The receipts are about up to the average, and there is a steady demand at unchanged prices. It is thought probable that there will be a decline in furs after the holidays. The mild winter and hard times have greatly restricted the demand this season, and both manufacturers and jobbers are likely to carry over large stocks. Following are the quotations for Western furs: Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½c; do winter, 14c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $8.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, do, $1.25; do No. 3, do, 50c; do No. 4, do, 25c; do No. 1, small prairie, 75c; do No. 2, do, 50c; do No. 3, do, 25c; do No. 4, do, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@30.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 6c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 30c; deerskin, in hair, gray per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—There has been a little more doing in fruits, especially foreign, such as oranges and Malaga grapes. Apples and cranberries are selling at various prices, depending on the condition of the fruit. We quote: Lemons, $7.00@8.50 per box; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; Valencia do, $14.00 per case; California pears, $2.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store; common to fair do, $2.00@2.50. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.00@12.00; do, large, $13.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per box, or $11.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The week under review has been one of fair activity, and prices have been firmly maintained all around. While, with the exception of coffees, there has been no marked advance in any article in the list, there is increased firmness in sugars, rice, spices, sirrups, molasses, and soaps, and the tendency in some of these is to advance. To-day's changes were confined to ⅛c advance in the different grades of coffee. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 39½@40c; O. G. Java, 36½@37½c; Java, No. 2, 34½@35½c; fancy Rio, 30½@30¾c; choice do, 29½@30c; prime Rio, 29@29½c; good do, 28½@29¼c; common do, 27½@28½c; roasting do, 26@26½c; Singapore Java, 31½@32½c; Costa Rica, fancy, 30½@30¾c; do, prime, 29½@30c; Maracaibo, 29@29½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 12½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c; Carolina, 8½@8¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12@12¼c; crushed and powdered, 11@11¼c; granulated, 11@11¼c; A standard, 10@10½c; do, No. 2, 9¾@10c; B, 9½@9¾c; extra C, 9¼@9½c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9¾c; prime do, 8¾@9c; fair do, 8½@8¾c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7@7½c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@95c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 60@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 42@43c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29@30c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.[illegible]; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 16@[illegible].

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6¼c; Savon Imperial, 6@6¼c; white Russian, 6½@6¾c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There has been more inquiry for hay this week, and the better grades of timothy advanced 50c per ton. The receipts have been very light, owing in part to the bad roads in the country, and the offerings of good hay have been scarcely sufficient to fill all orders promptly. Excepting the few orders received, there is not much change. The Eastern markets are still reported dull, and prices are too low to permit shippers to operate at the present local prices. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $15.00@15.50; do No. 1, $14.00@14.50; No. 2, do, $12.00@13.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prime prairie, $10.00@11.00; do No. 1, $9.00@9.50; do No. 2, $7.00@8.00; LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—For the first few days of the week under review hides were somewhat excited and higher, owing to a lively local competition, but buyers subsequently withdrew from the market, and to-day it is easier, and stocks have accumulated somewhat. Prices are now relatively higher than at the East. We quote: Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10@10½c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; part cured, 8@9½c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 37½@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and a shade easier. Emmet Wells, in his weekly circular, says: "Notwithstanding the comparatively light arrivals this week from abroad, our market has been extremely dull, and prices of most descriptions must be quoted 5c lower. We know of no new developments calculated to bring about this decline, and, therefore, can only attribute it to the same causes which have existed for several weeks past. It is certainly no new feature for brewers to keep away from a declining hop market. When they become thoroughly convinced that prices have touched bottom, they then begin to stir about and lay in their supplies. The more active the market becomes by speculative purchases, the more eager they are to buy; in short, there is really nothing so conducive to a healthy hop market as a sudden and sharp advance in prices. However, while Germany continues to boast of 'mighty stocks in hands of growers and merchants,' we must confess we can see but little to warrant the belief entertained by many growers and dealers that very high prices are likely to rule before another crop." We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; New York State, 40@45c; Bavarian, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade continues moderate and no particular change in prices has taken place. A firmer tone is beginning to develop itself, owing to a stronger feeling among manufacturers and dealers in pig metals, and it is thought that the downward tendency of prices is now arrested. We quote:

Iron	3 3-10@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5 @ 5¼	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	per lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	per lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	per lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	per lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	per lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	per lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¼ @ 9c	per lb
Toe calk steel	10c	per lb
Sleigh shoe steel	8c	per lb
Cutter shoe steel	9c	per lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)	10c	per lb

LEATHER—Business continues steadily to improve and prices are gradually hardening. Interior dealers, who, ever since the inception of the panic, have been ordering only such amounts as seemed requisite to meet immediate wants, are now buying with something akin to their old-time liberality, and the effect upon the market is stimulating. As stocks are generally light there is some probability of an early advance in certain lines of domestic, as well as in imported stock. We make no change in our quotations as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, per lb	39@ 41
Kip, per lb	60@ 90
Kip, veals	70@ 1.10
City upper, No. 1, per ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, per ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, per ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.00@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	29@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

LUMBER—The market remains quiet and unchanged. Following are the quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@28.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.25	@ 3.50
Shingles on track (A)	3.00	@ 3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $30.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $36.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@50.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Nothing of special importance is noted in this market the present week. The demand is light, though fully up to, if not larger, than that of a year ago. No change in prices has taken place, though tin plate is very firm, and liable to advance almost any time, being now relatively lower than in New York. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; do, 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Meet with a moderate demand at the rates given: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Manilla rope, per lb, 18c; sisal rope, per lb, 14½@15½c; sash hemp cord, per lb, 20@25c; marline, per lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, per lb, 17@18c; oakum, per bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, per brl, $6.00@7.00; tar, per brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—A ½c decline in carbon oil was the only quotable change in prices noted during the past half dozen days. Business continues fair, and the general market maintains a firm tone. We quote: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 78@80c; No. 1, 73@75c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Have met with a moderate and steady inquiry at previous prices. The receipts are light, but there is an ample supply. Peachblows are quoted at $1.05@1.15 from store, and other varieties at $1.00@1.10. Sales to-day include 3 cars peachblows at $1.12½, and 2 cars early rose at $1.10, delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—The poultry trade has been good this week, and prices for choice fresh stock have steadily advanced. The demand for geese and ducks has been particularly large, and fancy stock to-day brought the extreme given prices. The receipts are quite liberal. Game is abundant, but rather slow, except, perhaps, venison, which has sold more readily at steady prices. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $3.00@3.50; common do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@4.00; extra do, $4.50@5.00; geese, dressed, $7.00@12.00; extra do, $13.00@15.00; do live, $9.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 11@13c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.00@3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; wild turkeys, 10@13c per lb; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.75 per doz; venison hams, 10@11c; do carcasses, 6@7c; rabbits, $1.00@1.25 per doz.

PIG IRON—Trade is reviving, and prices are gradually hardening. No particular advance has as yet taken place, but should the demand continue to improve, as there is now every probability of its doing, the upward movement can not much longer be delayed. We find the following in the Boston *Journal of Commerce*: "The recent improvement continues, and the market is steadily strengthening. Buyers are becoming more numerous, and though caution still governs their operations, yet the fact of their being present imparts more animation to trade and leads dealers to anticipate more activity in the near future. We hear of some fair transactions in American pig, but for the most part sales have not been of a very extensive nature. The improvement noticed in our market is also apparent in the various iron markets throughout the whole country. Mills and foundries are again in operation, which is creating a better demand for pig iron, and consequently prices are tending upwards. This fact causes our dealers to hesitate about forcing sales at any reduction from our quotations, and stimulates buyers to purchase more freely at rates. It is confidently expected that after the first of next month the market will be quite active, and the demand for pig and bar iron more extensive than has been the case for several months past." We quote: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $45.00; Tuscarawas, $45.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $54.00; do No. 4, $56.00; do No. 5, $60.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $[illegible]; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Trade remains very quiet, with little or no fluctuation in values. Below are the quotations:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$11[illegible]
Fancy brands	9.50@[illegible]

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	13.50@[illegible]
American	11.00@[illegible]

COLORS.

Masury's railroad colors	[illegible]
Palace car colors, in cans	11.00@[illegible]
Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.60; brls	[illegible]
English Ven. red	[illegible]
English orange mineral	[illegible]
Pittsburgh orange mineral	[illegible]
English red lead	[illegible]
American red lead	[illegible]
English vermilion, per lb	[illegible]
Scarlet vermilion	1.00@[illegible]
Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls	[illegible]
Whiting	[illegible]

PUTTY.

In bulk	[illegible]
In bladders	[illegible]

SEEDS—Were in moderate demand and firm. Timothy is quotable at $2.60@2.70, and $3.00 for choice. Clover was stronger to-day at $5.50@5.75. Hungarian is steady at 80@85c, and millet at 70@75c. Flax is steady at $1.70@1.75. Sales to-day include 196 bags timothy at $2.90; 176 bags at $2.85; 52 bags good at $2.80; 5 bags poor at $2.60; 18 bags choice medium clover at $5.75.

SALT—Continues in good demand at steady prices: Onondaga and Saginaw fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $[illegible]; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $[illegible]; Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turks Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Are moving actively at exceedingly firm prices. In addition to an active consumptive demand there is quite a large speculative movement, and the tendency of prices is unmistakably upward. The *American Grocer* of Dec. 20 says: "The market for invoices continues very strong, and prices have an upward tendency. The opinion gains strength that the duty will be replaced, and this has induced some speculative purchases. Still the advance is likely to be sustained, even if the duty should not be levied, as the stocks are by no means large and the market has been strengthening for some time. Oolongs, old crop, have advanced 3 to 5c per lb, and greens 2 to 3c. The advance on these has been most marked, as these teas have ruled very low. The demand for invoices this week has been very large, nearly equally distributed between greens, Japans, and Oolongs. The high price of coffee has undoubtedly created a greater demand for tea. The sales from first hands this week aggregate 57,033 pkgs, comprising 21,1[illegible] greens 24,520, Oolongs, 10,490 Japans, and 7[illegible] Souchongs. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do, good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 77c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@87c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90@$1.00; common to good do, 45@75c; fair to good old, 62@72c; common do, 40@45c; colored natural leaf Japan, 57@67c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.05.

TOBACCO—Prices remain steady and firm as previously quoted:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 50@60c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Is dull at the following prices: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; delivered.

WOOL—The market has been more quiet this week than last. A few small orders have been received from the East, but the business has been light, and little is expected until after the holidays. The stocks are very light, and little is coming forward. Prices have been steady as quoted:

Tub, washed, prime	[illegible]
Tub, washed, common to good	[illegible]
Common dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X & XX, light	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, washed, medium light	[illegible]
Coarse, washed	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	[illegible]
Fleece, unwashed, fine	[illegible]
Super and extra pulled	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are active and firm. Following are the rates now current:

Chicago to	Fourth class per 100 lbs	Flour, per brl in lots of 25 brls and upward	Grain, in bulk, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Boston	$ 65	$1.30	65	[illegible]
New York	60	1.20	60	[illegible]
Portland	70	1.40	70	[illegible]
Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Del.	55	1.10	55	[illegible]
Washington, D. C.	55	1.10	55	[illegible]
Alexandria, Va.	67	1.34	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire	35	70	35	[illegible]
Wheeling	40	80	40	[illegible]
Cleveland	25	50	25	[illegible]
New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O.	35	70	35	[illegible]
Oil City, Corry, and Franklin	37½	75	37½	....
Norfolk, Va.	63	1.25	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	[illegible]	1.45	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	[illegible]	1.64	....	....
Petersburgh and Richmond	70	1.40	70	....

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

From Chicago	D'd hogs, per 100 lbs.	Poultry and game per 100 lbs.	[illegible]
To New York	$ .85	$1.25	[illegible]
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.80	1.15	[illegible]
To Boston	.90	1.35	[illegible]

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning loins, spareribs, etc.) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $[illegible]; British and Irish ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and at corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA ... Saturday, Dec. [illegible]
VIRGINIA ... Saturday, Dec. [illegible]
GEORGIA ... Saturday, Dec. [illegible]

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway. Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 80 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $100,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece ... Dec. 13 | Italy ... [illegible]
Spain ... Dec. 20 | Canada ... [illegible]
Holland ... Dec. 24, 9 a.m.
For London (direct).

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency. Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

GUION LINE.

FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown.
Carrying the United States Mails.
SAFETY AND COMFORT.

Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued on leading Banks and Bankers throughout Europe.

HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
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NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE ... [illegible]

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. Cabin, $[illegible] currency; Second Cabin, $[illegible]; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff, $[illegible]. Drafts for £1 and upwards. For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

NORTHERN PA[CIFIC]

A Raid to Be Made on [illegible] Subsidy.

The Manner in Which the [illegible] Be Smoothed O[illegible]

Proposed Relinquishment [illegible] of Land Not Belongi[ng]

Washington Correspondence of the [illegible] mercial.

The Northern Pacific Railroa[d] [illegible] its appearance in Washington, [illegible] campaign is to be opened on [illegible] cure Government indorsement [illegible] less bonds of that concern. T[illegible] be a strong one, as money is p[illegible] thing over $25,000,000 is invol[ved] the creditors of Jay Cooke & C[o.] If the Government can be made [illegible] the bonds, then the now bankr[upt] went under from an overdose [illegible] cific—will become solvent and [illegible] creditors in full. They offer [illegible] cents in bonds and 15 cents in [illegible] debts, as a final discharge, an[illegible] creditors are not anxious to acc[ept] are worthless, and will be unl[illegible] indorsement can be obtained [illegible] could be brought up to par, J[illegible] could escape bankruptcy, for th[illegible] of the stuff to pay out.

Putting this and that togethe[r] [illegible] the number of bonds afloat [illegible] surprised that a great pressure [illegible] Congress to procure Governme[nt] [illegible]

Tom Scott thinks that the Gov[ernment] [illegible] indorse the bonds of both the N[orthern] [illegible] Southern Pacific Roads, and th[illegible] panies should make common ca[use] [illegible] an indorsement, or a subsidy, w[illegible] thing. Take them together, w[illegible] tors, Presidents, officials gen[illegible] creditors, attorneys, and agents [illegible] make a strong team. Congress [illegible] watched closely, or the corrupt c[illegible] away half a hundred millions or [illegible] enterprises.

The people might as well und[erstand] [illegible] last that there is no confidence [illegible] Congress where there is money t[illegible] half the members have a price o[illegible] and all that is necessary to p[illegible] measure is to put the money in [illegible] This will be the case until better [illegible] than have been for the past few [illegible] people are so foolish as to think [illegible] crease of salaries we shall have b[illegible] but the truth is that the greater [illegible] greater the number of rascals wh[illegible] former times, Congressmen rece[ived] [illegible] for their services. They now ge[t] [illegible] perquisites that the forefathers [illegible] of, yet who will say that the C[illegible] day will compare in integrity an[d] [illegible] unselfish patriotism with that of [illegible]

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO [illegible]

Neither of these roads should [illegible] sidy to the amount of 15 cents [illegible] ment has granted them about 80,[illegible] of public land, and if they cann[ot] [illegible] this endowment they deserve n[illegible] All the cry about the great bene[fits] [illegible] will confer is bosh, for the be[illegible] ferred will be reaped by a few, [illegible] have to pay for it. If private [illegible] build these roads for the pros[pect] [illegible] then, clearly, they ought not to [illegible] is always money in the world [illegible] legitimate enterprises for the p[illegible] returns, and whenever you see a[illegible] at the door of Congress begging [illegible] may set it down as a swindle. [illegible] the inflexible rule in Congress [illegible] anything. You may be sure tha[t] [illegible] prise" private capital will not [illegible] not worth putting through.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AN E[illegible] READY.

For several months the Nationa[l] [illegible] increasing, and among the causes [illegible] tributed to this was the military [illegible] to the Yellowstone region last su[mmer] [illegible] the Indians and protect the surv[eyors] [illegible] route of the Northern Pacific. T[illegible] accomplished nothing more than [illegible] Indians and cost the people near[ly] [illegible]

It might as well be known [illegible] this expedition was gotten up b[y] [illegible] Co., and the Northern Pacific job[bers] [illegible] tors, so as to create "business [illegible] miles of road already built. L[illegible] of munitions of war and troops w[illegible] over the road, and some "earning[s] [illegible] for exhibition to the disheart[ened] [illegible] ers. If a general Indian war had [illegible] it would have suited the job[bers] [illegible] ter, as "transportation" would [illegible] and the earnings larger. B[illegible] for the tax-ridden people who w[illegible] all this foolishness, there was e[illegible] and the cost of the useless exped[ition] [illegible] about $2,000,000. It was money [illegible] to be sure, but when we reflect th[illegible] Pacific ring and the Governme[nt] [illegible] closely intimate, and that it [illegible] necessary the Government shoul[d] [illegible] some business, so that it coul[d] [illegible] "earnings," we should be tha[nkful] [illegible] amount squandered was no more.

But the military part of the job [illegible] with yet. A few Indians will be [illegible] these days with a telescope, and [illegible] be a cry for another "expedition [illegible] swindle will be a drain on the Tre[asury] [illegible] shape or another for the next [illegible] they do not get an actual subsidy [illegible] age to have numberless expediti[ons] [illegible] or less magnitude sent out into [illegible] and forts built so that the road m[ay] [illegible] ings" from year to year.

The truth is, the Northern Paci[fic] [illegible] institution far ahead of the legiti[mate] [illegible] of the time, and in no way can it [illegible] It is not demanded by the busine[ss] [illegible] try. It is premature. It can not [illegible] supporting. If it was completed [illegible] stocked and in running order, it w[illegible] operating expenses. There is [illegible] support it at either end of the lin[e] [illegible] middle. The total population of [illegible] villages, and hamlets from the se[illegible] the unsalted seas. Duluth, to [illegible] through or near which the road ei[ther] [illegible] surveyed, will not aggregate 50,00[0] [illegible] you think of that to support a ro[ad] [illegible] 000,000 or $100,000,000? As for [illegible] ness," there can, in the nature of [illegible] little. There are no cities at ei[ther] [illegible] ronic. Lake Superior at Dulu[th] [illegible] more than six months in the year. [illegible] "trade" in Puget Sound worth a[illegible] less an expensive and difficult r[illegible] whole scheme in conception and a[illegible] tation is one of the most foolish [illegible] lent ever undertaken by civilized [illegible]

CUTTING THE LAND-GRA[NT]

To give the appearance of busi[ness] [illegible] can be regarded by honest men in [illegible] than a swindle, the Pacific concer[n] [illegible] pose to Congress to relinquish hal[f] [illegible] grant in order to get a subsidy. N[illegible] is they don't own more than a fift[h] [illegible] grant, having never complied wit[h] [illegible] tions upon which it was granted,— [illegible] the road. For the 400 miles alrea[dy] [illegible] have received their land,—10-mil[e] [illegible] Minnesota, and 20-mile sections in [illegible] likely they would be willing to p[illegible] which they haven't got for a cash [illegible] anybody would.

But suppose the entire grant of [illegible] acres was vested in the Compa[ny] [illegible] however, what would half of it, or [illegible] thereof," be worth to the Gove[rnment] [illegible] turned? Taking the land-grant [illegible] from Lake Superior to the Pacific [illegible] not worth 20 cents an acre. T[illegible] tions of it that are good, but ove[r] [illegible] ing drawbacks, such as intolera[ble] [illegible] absence of timber, and, in sum[mer] [illegible] grasshoppers and mosquitoes. I[illegible] greater portion of the Norther[n] [illegible] grant is uninhabitable by civilize[d] [illegible] the portions of it where people [illegible] tolerable comfort, and only tole[rable] [illegible] major part is now, and always wil[l] [illegible] uninhabitable waste. This was t[illegible] formed when on the line of the ro[ad] [illegible] I am of the same opinion sti[ll] [illegible] been strengthened by what I h[illegible] heard since.

A GREAT FRAUD.

The attempt of the Compan[y] [illegible] "secured by the land grant," was [illegible] The security is next thing to worth[less] [illegible] the Company owned the lands, w[illegible] not. They boast of their grant of [illegible] acres, and the great security it af[fords] [illegible] while the land does not vest in the [illegible] complete the road. As fast as the [illegible] completed and received by the Co[mpany] [illegible] the Government, the sections of l[and] [illegible] by law upon each side of the roa[d] [illegible] Company, but not until then. U[illegible] I think, three hundred and fi[illegible] received by the Governme[nt] [illegible] land issued accordingly.

[illegible] has been a fraud [illegible] the attempt is to be made [illegible] upon the Government.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A Raid to Be Made on Congress for a Subsidy.

The Manner in Which the Swindle Is to Be Smoothed Over.

Proposed Relinquishment by the Company of Land Not Belonging to It!

Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

The Northern Pacific Railroad lobby has made its appearance in Washington, and a vigorous campaign is to be opened on Congress to procure Government indorsement upon the worthless bonds of that concern. The pressure will be a strong one, as money is power, and something over $25,000,000 is involved; besides all the editors of Jay Cooke & Co. are interested. If the Government can be made responsible for the bonds, then the new bankrupt firm—which went under from an overdose of Northern Pacific—will become solvent and enabled to pay creditors in full. They offer to pay now 85 cents in bonds and 15 cents in money on their debts, as a final discharge, an offer that the creditors are not anxious to accept, as the bonds are worthless, and will be unless Government indorsement can be obtained. If the bonds could be brought up to par, Jay Cooke & Co. could escape bankruptcy, for they have enough of the stuff to pay out.

Pulling this and that together, and considering the number of bonds afloat, you will not be surprised that a great pressure is made upon Congress to procure Government indorsement.

Tom Scott thinks that the Government should indorse the bonds of both the Northern and the Southern Pacific Roads, and that the two companies should make common cause in procuring is indorsement, or a subsidy, which is the same thing. Take them together, with their Directors, Presidents, officials generally, backers, creditors, attorneys, and agents, and they will make a strong team. Congress will have to be watched closely, or the corrupt concern will vote away half a hundred millions or so to these twin enterprises.

The people might as well understand first as last that there is no confidence to be placed in Congress where there is money involved. About half the members have a price on their heads, and all that is necessary to put through any measure is to put the money in the right place. This will be the case until better men are sent than have been for the past few years. Some people are so foolish as to think that with an increase of salaries we shall have better lawgivers; but the truth is that the greater the salary, the greater the number of rascals who get in. In former times, Congressmen received $8 a day for their services. They now get $50 a day and perquisites that the forefathers never thought of, yet who will say that the Congress of today will compare in integrity and honesty and manlish patriotism with that of fifty years ago?

WHY THERE SHOULD BE NO SUBSIDY.

Neither of these roads should ever have a subsidy in the amount of 15 cents. The Government has granted them about 80,000,000 of acres of public land, and if they cannot be built with his endowment they deserve never to be built. All the cry about the great benefits these roads will confer is bosh, for the benefit to be conferred will be reaped by a few, while the many are to pay for it. If private capital will not build these roads for the prospect of returns, then clearly, they ought not to be built. There is always money in the world to put through legitimate enterprises for the prospect of fair returns, and whenever you see an "enterprise" at the door of Congress begging for money you may set it down as a swindle. It ought to be an inflexible rule in Congress not to subsidize anything. You may be sure that what "enterprises" private capital will not put through are not worth putting through.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AN EXPENSIVE JOB ALREADY.

For several months the National debt has been increasing, and among the causes that have contributed to this was the military expedition sent in the Yellowstone region last summer to punish the Indians and protect the surveyors along the route of the Northern Pacific. That expedition accomplished nothing more than to kill a dozen Indians and scare the people near $2,000,000.

Right as well as honor first as last that the expedition was gotten up by Jay Cooke & Co. as the Northern Pacific jobbers and agitators, so as to create "business" for the 400 miles of road already built. Large quantities of munitions of war and troops were transported over the road, and some "earnings" thus secured for exhibition to the disheartened bondholders. If a general Indian war had been provoked, it would have suited the jobbers all the better as "transportation" would have been still larger. But, fortunately for the tax-ridden people who have to pay for all this foolishness, there was no general war, and the cost of the useless expedition was only about $2,000,000. It was money thrown away, to be sure, but when we reflect that the Northern Pacific ring and the Government officials are closely intimate, and that it was absolutely necessary the Government should give the road some business, so that it could exhibit some "earnings," we should be thankful that the amount squandered was no more.

But the military part of the job is not through with yet. A few Indians will be seen some of these days with a telescope, and then there will be a cry for another "expedition." This great swindle will be a drain on the Treasury in some shape or another for the next generation. If they do not get an actual subsidy they will manage to have numberless expeditions of greater or less magnitude sent out into the wilderness, and forts built so that the road may have "earnings" from year to year.

The truth is, the Northern Pacific Road is an institution far ahead of the legitimate demands of the time, and in no way can it be made to pay. It is not demanded by the business of the country. It is premature. It can not become self-supporting. If it was completed to-day, well stocked and in running order, it would not pay operating expenses. There is no business to support it at either end of the line, nor in the middle. The total population of all the towns, villages, and hamlets from the south bumbug of it unsalted seas, Duluth, to Puget Sound, through or near which the road either runs or is skewed, will not aggregate 50,000. What do you think of that to support a road costing $90,000,000 or $100,000,000? As for "through business," there can, in the nature of things, be very little. There are no cities at either end of the road. Lake Superior at Duluth is frozen up more than six months in the year. There is no trade in Puget Sound worth a turnpike, much less an expensive railroad. The whole scheme in conception and attempted execution is one of the most foolish and improvident ever undertaken by civilized men.

CUTTING THE LAND-GRANT.

To give the appearance of business to what can be regarded by honest men in no other light than a swindle, the Pacific concern are to propose to Congress to relinquish half their land-grant in order to get a subsidy. Now, the truth is they don't own more than a fifth of the land-grant, having never complied with the conditions upon which it was granted,—that is, built the road. For the 400 miles already built they have received their land,—10-mile sections in Minnesota, and 20-mile sections in Dakota. Very likely they would be willing to part with that which they haven't got for a cash subsidy. Most likely would.

But suppose the entire grant of 50,000,000 of acres was vested in the Company, finally and forever, what would half of it, or "any portion thereof" be worth to the Government if it refused? Taking the land-grant right through from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean, and it was worth 20 cents an acre. There are portions of it that are good, but over the best there are drawbacks, such as intolerably cold winds, scarcity of timber, and, in summer, clouds of mosquitoes and mosquitoes. I affirm that the larger portion of the Northern Pacific land-grant is uninhabitable by civilized man. There are portions of it where people may live in tolerable comfort, and only tolerable; but the larger part is now, and always will be, a dismal, inhabitable waste. This was the opinion I formed when on the line of the road last winter, and I am of the same opinion still. It has only strengthened by what I have seen and heard since.

A GREAT FRAUD.

The attempt of the Company to sell bonds secured by the land grant," was a great fraud. Security is next thing to worthless, even if the Company owned the lands, which they do not. They boast of their grant of fifty million acres, but the great security it affords, when it is all land does not vest in them until they earn the road. As fast as the road is built, and received by the Commissioners of Government, the sections of land designated upon each side of the road vest in the Company, but not until then. Up to the present time, three hundred and fifty miles has been received by the Government, and patents issued accordingly.

It has been a fraud and a swindle, and the attempt is to be made to saddle the loss upon the Government. This is the greatest fraud of all. It should be resisted by every man who can reach the ear of a Congressman. It is hard, I know, that the holders of the bonds should lose them, but there is no fairness in saddling the people at large with the consequences of the foolishness.

BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT.

Not long since, I saw a statement in the *Gazette* to the effect that the Northern Pacific Company had already sold 95 square miles of their land. This, I believe, is true, and, on first view, may look like a good prospect for bondholders, the proceeds of the land sales being a "sinking fund" for their security. But look at it closely. The Company have been over two years selling this 95 square miles of land, and it is the very best picked portions of their whole grant. It is at the rate of say 30,000 acres a year, and, at the same ratio, it will *take them over 1,000 years to dispose of their land-grant.*

What encouragement do the bondholders find in that? The truth is, if the whole grant belonged to the Company, instead of a portion of it, as is now the case, they could not sell land enough from it to pay one-fifth of the interest on the cost of the road. They have only paid the interest on bonds already sold by the proceeds of the sale of more bonds, and not from land sales or from the earnings of the road. And yet we are told this concern should have been allowed to have gone on with their rosy advertising, and the duped purchasers of bonds never warned!

H. V. R.

TWEED.

His Life in Prison—Will His Recollections of a Busy Life Be Given to the Public?

From the New York World, Dec. 20.

William M. Tweed, though confined in the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, has by no means ceased to be an object of interest to the citizens of New York. In many instances it is believed vast interest is deeper and more careful than would willingly be admitted, but on the part of the innocent even it is felt to a greater or less extent. From conversation with a gentleman who has access to the prisoner in his retirement, the following interesting facts regarding his daily life, condition, and intentions have been gleaned: The ex-"Boss," having almost entirely regained his former good health, is now actively employed in the prison hospital in the capacity of under orderly. The duties of this position are not, in one sense, arduous, but oblige him to mix medicines, wait on patients, and play a general utility part in that ward. In addition to this, he is expected to "clean things up," under which comprehensive term, it will readily be seen, a great amount of very distasteful work may be included. Notwithstanding this, he is uncomplaining, willing, and energetic, performing his humble role in a satisfactory manner and without any attempt to shirk his appointed task or get sulky on account of his position. With those of his friends who are permitted to visit him he shakes hands heartily, talking and laughing freely quite in his old-fashioned style. But, notwithstanding his courageous manner, those who know him best observe certain indications which lead them to fear he will not long be able to keep up this evident effort. His actions appear to be the result of strong determination. This constant strain, it is feared, cannot be long endured; then he will, as the prison employes express it, "lose his grip." The prisoner's wife, sons, and daughter are among his frequent visitors. The General has by far the most influence over Tweed, and comes frequently to visit him. His family are permitted by the Warden—who seems disposed to show him every kindness consistent with duty—to bring with them any little delicacies for the prisoner; but he is obliged to eat the food thus brought at once, and his friends have to remove the "leavings" themselves. Tweed is very anxious to be able to employ his leisure time in reading, and the Warden is disposed to think it proper that his family should be permitted to supply him with such books as he may want. On one occasion recently Tweed attended chapel in the Penitentiary, and during the performance of the service close observers saw tears trickling down his deep-furrowed cheeks, and noticed considerable depression and evidences of feeling in his manner. A few days since a conversation took place between Tweed and the writer's informant, regarding a subject of very grave importance doubtless to a number of gentlemen who would probably sleep much sounder to-night had the "Boss" replies been more interesting.

"What is your intention, Mr. Tweed," asked the informant alluded to, "about the book it has been said you were about to write or dictate? Do you really propose to publish a book giving a full account of all the questionable transactions in which certain prominent gentlemen were engaged?"

"No," said Tweed, shaking his grizzled head ominously from side to side. "Oh, no; oh, no; I think not; but then ——" (here he set his teeth together, giving his features a look of bitterness and determination, and his big, deep voice settled to a growl)—"Well, I don't know; I don't know." Just at this point the conversation was interrupted, and what more he intended to add is left to conjecture. There is a widespread desire to know the secrets locked up in this man's retentive memory. Many tremble at the possibility that the cool reserve which alone stands between them and their just doom may at length be broken. The fear that persistent silence may finally give way before obloquy is a prevailing sentiment in certain quarters at present.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Tweed is in receipt of propositions from publishers, not only in this country, but in England, who vie with each other in their efforts to secure the publication of his forthcoming work. A well-known London editor has written a letter, in which he ventures the opinion that the innumerable editions of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" would sink into insignificance compared with the probable sale of Tweed's confessions in London. How long he will be able to withstand this pressure remains to be seen.

A Visit to Gretna Green.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

From Maysville I crossed over in Capt. Linton's boat, and in company with Brother Rosser, into Aberdeen, O., to interview the grand apostle of eloping Kentucky lovers, Massie Beasley, Esq., at your service. How much beauty would this day bemoan in bated breath the rungs of single blessedness but for Beasley! As Massie Beasley, Esq., had been for several years engaged in marrying runaways without "due process of law," I found it a delicate and difficult subject to introduce. Finally I suggested:

"You are well known in our State, Judge, as a very handy Magistrate for those who experience the truth of the old adage that 'the course of true love never did run smooth.'"

Now, though Esquire Beasley is an old man of 60, tall of stature, and gray-haired, he found it impossible to restrain a blush as he answered:

"Yes—yes, sir; I suppose I am! Quite a number of young couples from your State come to me for relief. But I always advise them to get married in their own neighborhood—*if they can!*"

Of course, if they could, they would never go to Aberdeen, the Gretna Green of Ohio, but I waived that proposition entirely.

"How many wayfaring young men and women," I asked, "do you tie together on an average in a twelvemonth?"

"About one hundred per annum," he replied, "or about two a week. I was elected magistrate for this district four years ago, as successor of Esq. Shelton. He (Shelton) had been splicing runaway couples from the year 1818 to the year 1869. Within that time he had made happy near four thousand stampeders from Kentucky. I, at first, determined to break up the eloping business, but found it impossible. So many young couples ran away from Kentucky without their fathers' and mothers' will, that I concluded I would do society more harm by sending them back unmarried, so I splice 'em together and tell 'em to go it. At first I consulted the Kentucky lawyers. They treated the matter as a huge joke, and assured me that it was better, after a couple had come such a distance, to 'clip their wings' and let 'em go, than to say to them, 'No! If your parents oppose the match you must go back and go to work in the same old way.' I couldn't do it."

A Warning to Absentees in the Interior Department.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19, 1873.

From and after the 1st of January, 1874, the absence from his post of duty of any Territorial or other officer under the control of this Department, without special permission, will be accepted as a tender of his resignation, and will be acted upon accordingly. Any officer asking leave of absence will accompany his request with a statement of the cause for making such request.

The frequent, and, as it is believed, often unnecessary absence of officers under the control of this Department from their posts of duty, with or without leave, has occasioned such inconvenience and detriment to the public service as to render this order imperatively necessary.

C. D. DELANO, Secretary.

Large Sale of Coal-Lands.

The Mauch Chunk (Pa.) *Coal Gazette* of the 19th inst. says: "For several months rumors have been circulated to the effect that the Central Railroad of New Jersey were negotiating with the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company for the sale or lease of their valuable coal property. On Thursday it was announced that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation had sold all their Newport and Hanover coal-lands and their leases at Plymouth to the Honey Brook Coal Company, which is controlled by the Central Railroad. We are not able to give the figures officially, but we are reliably informed that $4,750,000 is the price paid. This sum will pay the floating debt of the Company, and leave a large enough surplus in the treasury to pay a 10 per cent dividend next May. Some 6,000 acres in fee of coal-lands are included in the purchase, to say nothing of the Plymouth property."

AGASSIZ.

Incidents in His Life—His Love for Children—Personal Popularity—Methods of Work—His Chief Helpmate.

Cambridge, Mass. (Dec. 7), Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Cambridge had no greater light in her firmament than the one which death extinguished on Sunday night. It is a loss not only or light, but of warmth. Somehow, when you passed by Agassiz's house, you felt less in need of your overcoat than when you passed the doors of certain other notables who live in and around Boston. It was always sunshine when Agassiz was near. He was one whom the "common people heard gladly." He had a kind word and a beaming face for everybody, and he imparted to others something of his own joyous mood. He had his sorrowful moments, his occasions of anxiety, when the expression of his face took a painful significance, and one could see that there was some burden pressing upon him; but let him meet a friend, especially a child, and the shadow fled from his face so quickly that in the after-warmth you forgot there had been any there. Grasp his hand, and you never found it cold.

It was this greatness of heart that caused him to make such a host of friends and acquaintances among all classes. He was one of those men whom, when sick, the butcher, the baker, the grocery man, and the laborer always ask about. He was a great lover of children. He was constantly speaking to them in the street and expressing them, free from affectation or a desire to be popular, but because he could not help it. His grandchildren, George and Max, were always running over to see grandpa, and grandpa was always glad to see them. If grandpa had had the entire training of them, per haps there would have been some spoiled children.

A friend tells me of an instance which will illustrate his tenderness for children. Once while conducting some scientific experiments, and deeply engrossed in them, some assistant, one of Agassiz's pets, came in and ran out to a pump near by. He went out quick, but was slow in coming back. They waited twice as long for the water as would have sufficed to bring it, and then went out to see what was the matter. There sat Agassiz, down by the pump, his legs crossed, and a little child, which he was fondly soothing and caressing, nestled in between them. In his haste at the pump he had accidentally struck the child standing near by. Though the blow was of little account, the exigencies of science seemed to him the less important, and he had to put down his pitcher and open his heart. When deeply engaged in scientific investigation, he would leave his work to seize and fondle a child that had strayed into his room, and the interrupted mental process seemed to be resumed without difficulty.

Agassiz was a philanthropist by nature. He was fond of "doing good as he had opportunity."

"Who can I get to make some drawings for me?" I asked once.

"Take —— he is a good draughtsman, and he needs the money; it will help him along."

One day from my window I noticed a horse and buggy standing in the stre et. The horse had been carelessly hitched, had worked himself loose, and, having moved a little way out in the street, seemed inclined to go off with an empty wagon. A student and a minister of the gospel in turn passed, that way, but neither made any effort to keep this horse from straying. Presently I saw Agassiz coming down the avenue, apparently absorbed in deep thought. His eyes bent upon the ground. He stopped when he got to the horse, and, without seeming to take his thought off the subject on which he was engaged, picked up the hitching-strap, tied the horse, and went on, leaving the owner ignorant that anybody had done him a favor.

It is one of the traditions among the old belles of Cambridge that when Agassiz came there he was regarded as the handsomest man they had seen. The dragon's teeth done next much mischief for even to the day of his death he was handsome, especially when he smiled. It was wonderful what an illuminating effect that smile had. His personal attractions, geniality, and attention to little courtesies, always made him a favorite with the ladies. They attended his school in large numbers. There was not a great deal of discipline there: the rule was that you must speak in French, but there was a great deal of whispering in English, which the teacher somehow overlooked. This worship of the man was not confined to Cambridge. It would be hard to name a place in the country where Agassiz had been that he was not affectionately canonized. On his return from the Hassler expedition he could not slip quietly into the Lowell Institute to hear his friend Tyndall lecture without being observed and compelled by a perfect thunderstorm of applause to bow again and again his recognition of the tribute. He was a sort of pope in Boston.

"Do you see that man sitting over in that corner there?" said an intelligent reporter of a Boston paper to me.

"Yes."

"Well, that is Agassiz. *He knows everything.*"

He was always indifferent to money where science was concerned. He spent it lavishly whenever he could get it, often for things which would not make show for the public, but which were invaluable for the pursuits of scientific truth. He was not a business man nor a financier. If he wanted money for his museum he would appeal to his friends and the public, and was sure to get it. Then he would spend it rapidly for collections or improvements, confident that he could get more when he needed it.

He was also singularly unmethodical in his habits. Men who live and work by the rule would be puzzled to understand how Agassiz managed to do so much without these helps. He lived and worked by inspiration. If he was suddenly seized with an interest in some scientific inquiry, he would pursue it at once, putting by other work in which he had just fairly got started. "I always like to take advantage of my productive moods," he said to me. Thus often he had several irons in the fire, only one of which might ultimately be finished. Probably he saw that the last iron promised to work up better than the first. He never could be made to work like a machine, turning out a definite quantity at regular intervals. He never felt bound to regard the rule of one volume finish each thing before he began another, so emphatically presented in the old school-books. His was a method of working which would be ruinous to any man who had not his wonderful faculties, his far-sight and insight. With his great logical brain and his marvelous powers of observation, there was united a certain telescopic intuition which made his view of probabilities something more than a guess. He never proposed his own methods of working as a model for others. Once, however, in my presence a near relative ventured to ask him if he did not think he would accomplish more if he finished one thing before he began another. "Every man must work according to his own method," he replied. He was in himself a great contradiction of the methods by which many have won success. He achieved, but it was after his own way. It was frequently a hard thing to get him to sign a paper, or write a letter (except for somebody else), or to look over accounts or reports, or do little routine work. Yet he could never have attained his great eminence in science if he had not paid in this department great attention to the minutest and apparently the most insignificant details. Looking at the drawing of a fish made by his artist, he said, after taking a single glance, "It is a beautiful drawing, but don't you see you have left out two or three of the scales?" This story, which I have seen elsewhere, is vouched for by the draughtsman who formerly drew his specimens for him.

I know what those silent lips would say if just here their testimony could be gathered. It would be a testimony as sweet and beautiful as that of John Stuart Mill to the helpmate he so devoutly loved. It may be a fact less familiar to the public, but it is one well known to Prof. Agassiz's friends, that his wife was his complement and in every sense a helpmate. What the Professor lacked in order, method, or business habits was abundantly supplied by Mrs. Agassiz. It was her graceful and assiduous pen that recast and put into more classic molds the Professor's ready English. It was her constant encouragement and stimulus that supported the Professor in new and difficult undertakings. Her counsel was always listened to with respect. It is safe to say that we should not have had so many of his works put in a permanent form in English if it had not been for her earnest co-operation. The Professor, as all know, was a ready lecturer, and always delivered his addresses without manuscript. In all of his lectures and speeches near home, Mrs. Agassiz accompanied him whenever possible, and took copious notes, and thus preserved the thought for the press passed through her hands. She wrote much from his dictation, attended to a great many of his business details, and in a thousand ways forwarded his work. Every word of praise so bestowed on the silent dead is an unuttered recognition of her who shared alike his labors and his rewards.

Let us hope that she who knew him better than any or all of us may crown this life of devotion by completing and giving to the world her own record—long since begun—of the genius and work of him whose departure has left such a void in our hearts.

A Boat Steered by a Corpse—A Mystery of Lake Erie.

From the Detroit Free Press,

On Sunday morning two farmers and their families who were driving to Malden to attend church, when about eight miles below, or east of the town, saw a ship's yawl on the lake heading toward the beach and about half a mile away. They could plainly make out a man in the stern sheets steering the boat with an oar, and, although there were no vessels in sight, the morning not so pleasant and the sea as smooth that it was supposed the man had put out from shore to pick up something, and but little attention was paid to the yawl. Passing the same spot on their return, the men found the yawl hard on the beach, and the man sitting stiff and motionless in her stern, lifeless, and frozen as hard as a rock. He sat bolt upright on the seat, the oar out behind, and both hands clasping the handle, and it required hard work to wrench it from his death-grip. There was about a foot of water in the boat, but the craft did not show rough usage. The man's legs were almost covered with ice as far up as his knees, and the spray had dashed over his back and shoulders and frozen there. There was no name on the boat, and the person who brought the information to Windsor yesterday could not say that anything was found on the person of the man to reveal his identity nor to show how he had been cast adrift. He must have been dead at least three days or more. There was neither sail nor mast to the boat, and nothing in it but the one oar, showing that the poor fellow had not intended a long trip anywhere, and that he must have been blown off the shore. He had used his oar to keep before the wind, and had frozen to death on his seat, where he was so firmly held by the ice that it had to be broken with a stone before he could be pulled off.

Irrigation in Colorado.

Mr. N. C. Meeker, who has made a study of the subject of irrigation, and has had practical experience in the work of constructing irrigating canals, writes to the New York *Tribune* from Conorado that to irrigate a region from the Rocky Mountains only to the 100th meridian, instead of going to the Missouri, as recommended by the President, would require a canal 1,000 feet wide and ten feet deep, flowing at the rate of three miles an hour. This would reach about 2,000,000 acres, while the plan favored by the President contemplates the irrigation of not less than 5,000,000 acres. But, supposing the canal built, there is no available supply of water to fill it, for the Platte River, the stream designated to feed it, and the only source at hand, can not possibly furnish water enough to irrigate more than 200,000 acres during its highest stage, while for eight months in the year it would not afford one-thirtieth of that amount. And if a canal should actually be begun and carried far enough to irrigate 2,000,000 acres—all that could be efficiently irrigated from the Platte—the result would be that the river would be so drained at the point of intersection that the best portion of the Territory which is now under cultivation would inevitably be ruined.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE—TWO PURCHASE MONEY NOTES; one $1,500, 18 months, 8 % cent, and $4,000, 23 months, 8 per cent. First lien; ample security; good interest. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

I WANT A LOAN OF $300 FOR THREE MONTHS for which I will pay 12 % cent, and give a mortgage on $600 worth of furniture. Address for three days, S 75 Tribune office.

MONEY—VERY LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE on diamonds, watches, and all articles of value; up town. 335 State-st. Call.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and valuable personal property at Lazear's Private Loan Office, 115 Clark-s., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS REAL ESTATE, in sums to suit, for 3 years' time. Apply to E. U. COLE & CO., 137 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—SEVERAL AMOUNTS—$1,000 TO $5,000 on choice city property, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. E. B. PEARSE, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$500 TO $700 FOR NINETY DAYS. Large interest, and secured by first-class real estate just out of St. Paul, Minn. Address U 11 Tribune office.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR TWO YEARS; WILL pay 8 per cent per annum, and give first-class real estate security. Address O 24, Tribune office.

$1,000 ON HAND TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE security. McKINNON & MARSH, 125 Clark-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN FOR A TERM OF YEARS, to a first-class party with inside improved property. Principals only dealt with. Address JOB, care Carder No. 35.

$10,000—FIRST MORTGAGE—(PURCHASE money) paper well secured, for sale in sums to suit, by NICHOLS & FITCH, 146 Dearborn-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON BEST REAL estate security on hand. A. S. PALMER, Jr., Rooms 16 and 17, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—DECIDEDLY CHEAP—CHRISTMAS presents.
A handsome seal-skin muff and boa for $15; store price, $50.
A fur muff and boa for $8.
A French ermine muff and collar for $3.
A child's set of furs for $2.50—all brand new and perfect.
A handsome silver-plated dinner castor for $4; store price, $10.
Also, plated card receiver, spoon-holder, &c.
Residence: 642 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE IMPORTED HUNTING DOG, full breed and well trained, cheap, on account of room. Apply at JOHNSTONE HOUSE, West Madison-st., Room 31.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, consisting of army overcoats, jackets, pantaloons, blankets, etc.; also dark blue army cloth by the yard or piece, cheap. Government Goods Depot, 139 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—MUSKETS, RIFLES, AND all kinds of breech-loading army rifles, revolvers, swords, knives, and military equipments, &c., at Government Goods Depot, 139 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ALL-WOOL double-width cloth by the yard, at Government Goods Depot, 139 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE VESSELS, CAPACity from 15,000 to 40,000 bushels corn each. Terms one-fourth cash, balance in one, two, and three seasons. JOHN PRINDIVILLE.

FOR SALE—800 TONS LACKAWANNA COAL AT $4.50 per ton delivered within 30 hours after ordered. Address Q 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—100 SETS LADIES AND CHILDREN'S fine furs at less than manufacturers' cost, consisting of Sable, seal, lynx, ermine, Astrachan, squirrel, Alaska, sable, etc., etc.; these furs must be sold this week to dismiss money loaned on them; will sell single sets, or close out the lot. Room 1, up stairs, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CLUSTER DIAMOND rings; one gent's pink furs, and two gossamer silk dress patterns, very cheap. Room 2, 129 Clark-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN WHO HAS constant trips on C., R. & Q. and C. & N. W. Roads, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Ia. Business solicited. Address Q 21 W., 278 West Lake-st.

BUILDING-LIME CAN BE PRESERVED FROM slaking by using Bisbing's Patent Lime-Bins. State and county rights for sale. Dealers use them all over the East. Call or address, for a few days, J. S. RICHARDSON, at office of H. W. Austin, 221 South Water-st.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant 146 Fifth-av.

CUSTOM AND MERCHANT MILL, STEAM AND water, 4 and 4½ feet stone, capacity 100 bris per day, 80 rods from depot, best wheat county in the State; a partner desired with cash of from $5,000 to $6,000 to put in cash and miller preferred. Address C 74, KELLOGG, Oakfield, Wis.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. SELDEN, Exan Office, 86 Sherman.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 227 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—THOSE HAVING CATARRH, DEAFness or throat troubles, or asthma, to call at the office of DR. S. W. INGRAHAM, 187 South Clark-st., Chicago, and be cured. No fees until a cure is made. Medicines furnished at cost. Advice free.

WANTED—ATTENTION SHOWMEN—PARTIES can procure the greatest attraction for the holidays on the road. A sure and paying card; $120 required. Call at 570 State-st., from 10 to 2 this day. FRANK.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY A SINGER SEWING-MACHINE AND PAY for it in sewing, at 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 6. Call and see the easiest way to get a sewing-machine.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 122 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A GENTLEMAN DESIROUS OF PERFECTING himself in dancing wishes to take private lessons, accompanied with music, of a lady or ladies proficient in the art; can devote any time after 3 p. m. thereto. Address S 61, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER divorce. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1697.

MACHINERY.

BARNES' $20 FOOT-POWER SCROLL SAW, WARranted to cut 1-inch thick 1 foot per minute, or 1-inch thick four feet per minute. GERRIT VON ORTON, Machine Broker, 230 East Washington-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THE PERSON WHO SIGNS "One Who Knows" will call upon me he will obtain [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY P. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 18, 120 Dearborn-st., near Madison:
CHOICE PROPERTY.
Burnside-st., cottage and lot on new Thirty-first-st.
Burnside-st., elegant corner lot, 66x184 feet.
Michigan-av., lots near Twenty-fourth-st.
Michigan-av., lots near Stadium-st.
Van Buren-st., lots near Ann-st.
Madison-st., lots west of Western-av.
Adams-st., lots west of Western-av.
Adams-st., lots west of Irving Park.
Lake-st., house and lot near Jefferson-st.
Lake-st., lots in Central Park.
Washington-st., 50 ft near and east of Wells-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—FINE COTtage and lot on Wood-st., near Van Buren. R. M. OUTHIT & CO., 191 East Madison-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—RANDOLPH-ST., NEAR ST. NORTH front, between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-av., SNYDER, LEE & CO., 11 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO OCTAGON STONE FRONT houses, with all modern improvements, corner Thirty-third-st. and Rhode-av., very cheap. T. S. VANWYCK, Room 5, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—$50 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNded by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-sixth-sts. Five years' time, 7 per cent. Apply to the owners, LEBRANE, HOLMES & MORSE.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON MICHIgan and Wabash-av., south of limits. THOMAS A. HILL, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—26 YEARS' LEASE OF 24x44 feet, 3-story front. 10 feet north of Randolph-st. The most remarkable and best bargain in market. I. ISAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—5 NEW COTTAGES, WITH GOOD water, South side of park, at $2,100 per month, with no cash payment. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—8 LOTS ON ADAMS AND JACKSONsts., at $225 each, or $1,600 for whole. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AND ACCESSIBLE BUILDing lots, on long time and but a small payment down. D. KNIGHT CARTER, 161 Washington-st. Medium and Maywood property, on the lot or block, one-half hour's ride west from the Wells-st. depot, on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railway. Trains thereto pass through the delightful and growing suburban towns of Austin, Ridgeland, Oak Park, and River Forest. Melrose and Maywood are situated on a high ridge, or table land, 29 feet above the level of the lake, dividing the water flowing east into Lake Michigan and west into the Mississippi River, and therefore enjoy a more healthful location. You have already three churches, one High and one Normal school, hotels, livery stables, factories, lumber, brick, coal, and wood yards, dry goods and grocery stores, and shops all kinds. Very good city taxation and high roads, and get high, dry, ground. Lots are 25x125 feet, and front on Lake, Park, park, with roving and bunting grounds. The park is of uneven ground, with native trees; has two artificial lakes, a pavilion, and other conveniences of amusement, with music-stand, rustic bridges, walks and drives, and contains an observatory, from the top of which may be obtained a history for 30 miles all around, and which affords one of the finest views in the West. You have a good class of neighbors; your children will enjoy superior advantages of school, and it is very desirable, and your accessibility is such that 20 minutes' ride in a nicely-heated passenger car and 15 cents fare will land you in the heart of Chicago, and much quicker than were you residing on Thirty-first-st., Ashland-av., or Lincoln Park, and relying on street-cars or cabs. Don't be humbugged in the purchase of lots, and you can reach your place of business quicker and more comfortably. Success in his begins by owning your own home and lot. Any man who pays rent can and most generally keep poor thereby. Savings banks fail and strip you of your money, but money put into a home is secured to you and your family. Call and see the accessible home for from $300 to $700, on long time, and no money down if you wish to use it in building. Send for map and circulars, and call and see for yourself, and it is the only refuge for money, and this land as an investment will double all the money you may put into it, even should you prefer not to reside upon it. Maps and circulars giving information furnished free by calling (afternoons) on or writing to D. KNIGHT CARTER, at the office of the Melrose Company, 161 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—80 ACRES IN SEC. 19, 38, 14, on line Chicago & Illinois Central Railroad, 20 acre 3 in Sec. 1, 38, 14; Danville & Vincennes Railroad ground and depot upon this land.
2 acres fronting on South Park and Prairie, Calumet, and Ingleside.
20 feet, Prairie-av., northwest corner Forty-ninth-st.
2½ acres on Vincennes Road and Forty-third-st.
Some very fine bargains that must pay largely.
Apply to L. HILLS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—CHOICE residence lots on the avenue (66 feet wide) at low prices and on easy terms. Oakwood is just outside of the South city limits, and to the northern homestead that to open Grand Boulevard for the accommodation of the public or improvement. There is no property on the South Side which offers greater inducements. The land is high and beautiful, and the improvements passed for convenience and general attractiveness. Now is the time to secure a real bargain. Please call for a plat of the property. J. E. MARRIOTT, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RIDGE LOTS TWO BLOCKS from depot in South Englewood, on easy terms. Inquire of A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE 10-roomed house, finished throughout in hard wood, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, finished throughout, on Carroll-st., 2 blocks from Union Park. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON SIXTY-SECond and Sixty-third-sts., near depots; also, several houses, cheap, and easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 66 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE SUBURBAN PROPERTY very low, suitable for subdivision; also farms to exchange for improved property, and will assume incumbrance. Also, a number of lots in Englewood and suburbs; also unincumbered lots for sale on monthly payments. The water-mains that this property will be supplied with lake water by July next, insures a rapid advance of 25 to 75 per cent over present prices. HUBBARD & CO., 94 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH CHICAGO—LOTS AND acre property; a desirable bargain. THOMAS A. HILL, 122 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT ON THE South Side, on West Side, small house and lot; $10,000; will pay half cash, balance good suburban lots unincumbered. H. F. COY, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—40 OR 80 ACRES, WELL

WASHINGTON.

How Cabinet Ministers Manage to Ride in Their Chaises.

A Subject for Investigation by the Senate Retrenchment Committee.

Proposed Cutting Down of Estimates by the War Department.

The President Will Not Withdraw Williams' Nomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOW CABINET-MINISTERS RIDE IN THEIR CARRIAGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—When President Grant, in his last message to Congress, expressed a hope that the several States of the Union would provide homes at Washington for their Senators, it was not known that the Government was running a huge livery-stable for the benefit of the Cabinet-Ministers and their families; but it is a fact, and the proofs are being produced. The Senate Judiciary Committie, which is investigating the case of President Grant's nominee for Chief Justice, has been put in possession of the fact that the family of Attorney-General Williams are indulging in the use of a fine landaulet purchased with money appropriated from the contingent fund of the Department of Justice. It has also leaked out that this elegant equipage is manned by a driver and a footman in livery, who figure on the pay-roll of the same Department as messengers. It is also a fact, as your dispatches have shown that several other Cabinet officers, their chief assistants and favorite clerks, are provided for in a like manner. The family of Postmaster-General Creswell are accused of driving behind a $1,700 span of horses recently purchased with money taken from the contingent fund of the Post-Office Department, and, not being a selfish man, Mr. Creswell is credited with providing teams and carriages for five of his chief assistants. Six carriages, with horses to match, are credited to the Treasury Department. Secretary Delano gets along with only three. It is said the War Department has the same number, but, as the head of the latter bureau has recently married again, it is expected a handsome span of Kentucky thoroughbreds will have to be paid for out of the contingent fund. Not only are our Ministers and their families thus handsomely provided for in the way of horses, and vehicles, and drivers, and footmen, but the Government is called upon to furnish feed and shelter for the animals, and for these convenience of which use has been made of stables that have been leased, one being located on D street, near Fourteenth, and the other on Pennsylvania avenue, at the foot of Capitol Hill. Of course the Government would not be so mean as to expect work at this point. Horses cannot live without oats and hay, and Cabinet officers and their families are not the kind of people who ride in untidy vehicles; therefore fodder and rooms for the animals, and stablemen to look after the vehicles are carried on the Government pay-rolls, and paid for out of the contingent fund. This abuse, grown to the enormous extent hinted at above, is said to have had its originwithin two years, and to be an invention of the Post-Office Department. About two years ago, Postmaster-General Creswell allowed the purchase, out of the contingent fund, of a horse and wagon to convey the mails of Congressmen between the Capitol and the Post-Office. Very soon it was found necessary to buy a horse and buggy for the man who delivers notices of the non-payment of postage. This was followed by purchases of other carriages and horses, and finally a stable was leased for the shelter of this peoperty, and a man hired to take care of it. This man convinced the Postmaster that it would greatly facilitate the delivery of the stable if he were allowed the use of a trotter and a light road wagon. His wish was gratified. Being a far-sighted man, he suggested to his superior that the interests of the Department demanded other purchases of horses and buggies, until finally the Postmaster-General found himself riding to his Department every morning in a Government vehicle behind Government horses. Somehow the other bureaus discovered the trick, and the result is the establishment of an extensive livery-stable run by the Government out of the contingent funds of the Departments. It is also stated that several of the Judges of the Supreme Court have as body-servants persons drawing pay from the Government and carried on the rolls as messengers.

HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES.

The late financial panic seems to have had but little practical effect upon the reckless expenditures of Washington. Only among the middle classes will there be fewer social festivities, such as small parties, whereas from present indications as many parties, receptions, and dinners will be given this winter by high officials and people in better pecuniary circumstances as were given last season, and these promise to be no less extravagant or elegant in all their details than the old better days.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

A meeting of the Civil Service Commission is to be held here on the 5th of next month for the purpose of making more adequate arrangements for the examination of applicants of distant points for promotion in, and admission to, the Civil Service. The Commission will, probably, also enter into a somewhat general revision of the Civil Service rules.

FOREIGN MAILS.

As predicted by your correspondent a few days ago, the Postmaster-General has made arrangements for a fourth regular mail from New York to Europe each week, the new service of additional mail-day being Tuesday. Mr. Creswell has determined not to make new contracts, after the expiration, on the 31st inst., of those now in existence, but he will give the ocean mails to vessels which make the quickest trips across the Atlantic, the speed of steamers to be ascertained from their logs each month. Mails will be given to steamers of the new American line from Philadelphia as often as vessels can be found to suit. The policy of the Post-Office Department is objected to by some persons, who allege that its adoption will be an inducement or incentive for racing, which may result in boiler explosions, or other accidents, which might otherwise be avoided. The fact is, however, that the stated purpose of the Department will have but little, if any, effect upon the sort mentioned, as in vessels, as is well known, ocean racing or speeding of vessels is now, and has been for years, common practice.

MATRIMONIAL.

Rainey, one of the colored members of Congress from South Carolina, distinguished himself today by giving away a colored female teacher in one of the Washington public schools to a prominent colored fellow-citizen, as the local papers put it. The church was well filled with colored fashionable society. Among those present were the Hons. James Y. Napier and A. S. Rensier. The happy couple left on the noon train for an extended bridal tour through the North.

William Oswald Charlton, of the British Legation, will be married to Miss Campbell, of this District, on the morning of the 31st inst.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

The Hon. J. D. Caton, of Ottawa, and the Hon. Thomas M. Shaw, of Lecon, the week to-day admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.

[To the Associated Press.]

HOLIDAY WEEK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—All the Departments will be closed at noon during the holiday week.

RETRENCHMENTS.

Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, is disposed to cut the estimates of the War Department down to the lowest possible limit. Those for the military service proper have received his personal attention, and were calculated as closely as possible, but he proposes to readjust and reduce them as far as the actual requirements of the service will permit. The estimates of the appropriations for fortifications, armament of forts, and for rivers and harbors, amounting in the aggregate to about $20,000,000, can be very materially reduced. Congress can decide as to the location where appropriations are needed. It appears that almost all the Departments are burdened with additional clerical work by the operation of the act requiring separate accounts to be rendered under each head of the appropriation, and for each fiscal year, as well as by numerous calls from Congress for reports.

THE WILLIAMS NOMINATION.

The President stated emphatically to-day that the nomination of Attorney-General Williams for Chief Justice would not be withdrawn, and that he had never contemplated such a thing.

ALEXANDER STEPHENS AND THE COLORED MEN.

A colored delegation, composed of George F. Downing, Frederick Douglas, and others, had an interview to-day by appointment with Representative A. H. Stephens, of Georgia. Stephens freely admitted that the colored men, as citizens, were entitled to full protection in their civil rights without any invidious distinction, but said that it was the duty of the respective States, and not that of the Federal Government, to act in order to secure them.

JUDGE DURELL'S INQUISITORS.

Representatives Wilson and Eldridge, of the House Judiciary Committee, will leave here Saturday for New Orleans. Their intention, while avoiding State politics and complications, to investigate all the acts of the Federal Court which it is charged taint Judge Durell's official conduct.

A WATCH FACTORY FOR ROCKFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 23.—A large meeting was held this evening to decide in regard to the establishment of a watch factory at this place. A. I. Enoch was elected Chairman, and the Hon. C. W. Bisbisell, Secretary. Formal and definite action was taken in the matter, and $30,000 has already been subscribed; $100,000 is the required capital. Two prominent watchmakers, Clark and Wheeler, are to have control of the enterprise, they contributing plans and models for the making, both of machinery and watches. It will take eighteen months to make machinery requisite for turning out twenty watches per day.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23.—PROBABILITIES.—For New England and the Middle Atlantic States, cloudy weather with rain or snow, and fresh to brisk northerly to westerly winds will prevail, with slight rise of temperature, followed by clearing weather in the Southern portion of the last named district, during Wednesday afternoon or evening. For the Southern States, east of the Mississippi River, northerly winds with cloudy weather and possibly light rain will prevail. For the Lake region, light and variable winds, with slight changes in pressure and temperature, and generally fair weather, but with areas of light snow. For the Northwest, the barometer will fall temporarily, with light fresh to southerly winds, and cloudy weather, and snow in the river valleys. The temperature in this region and Upper Lake region will probably fall during Wednesday. For the Canal regions, including New York and Pennsylvania, freezing weather will continue during the coming twenty-four hours. Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New Haven, New London, and Wood's Hole.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Brock'ridge	30.30	26	S. W., fresh...	0	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.34	36	S. W., light...	0	Fair.
Chicago	30.30	34	S. W., gentle.	0	Clear.
Cheyenne	30.17	30	N. W., fresh.	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.33	35	Calm	0	Clear.
Cleveland	30.26	30	N. E., gentle.	0	Clear.
Davenport	30.30	35	Calm	0	Clear.
Detroit	30.29	29	E., gentle	0	Clear.
Escanaba	30.20	34	S. W., light...	0	Cloudy.
Keokuk	30.28	38	Calm	0	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	30.30	33	S., light.....	0	Cloudy.
Lew'n'w'th	30.29	36	Calm	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.20	36	Calm	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.31	36	S. W., light...	0	Cloudy.
Omaha	30.28	33	W., gentle....	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.30	32	E., gentle	0	Clear.
Yankton	30.33	22	N. W., gentle	0	Clear.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 23.—The river here has risen several feet within the past few days, but is now falling again. Yesterday the river was 7 feet 9 inches above low-water-mark, a rise of 14 inches in twenty-four hours. Since then it has fallen nearly 3 feet. The river is open here, and the ferry is running, something unknown before for ten years.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

The Officer in Charge of the Steamer Responsible for the Collision—Cowardly Desertion of the Passengers by the Surviving Officers and the Crew—How Twenty Frenchmen Left Women and Children to Drown.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—The *Tribune*, to-morrow, will publish a second letter from Rudolph A. Witthaus, Jr., who was a passenger on the ill-fated Ville du Havre, to his father in this city. He writes as follows:

In my last I gave you a sketch of my experience in connection with the sinking of the Ville du Havre. I will now give you my opinions concerning the cause of the accident, etc. From all that I can gather from the officers and men, I conclude that the blame rests entirely with the officer on watch on the steamer, whose duty it was to get out of the Loch Earn's way; and it appears that, instead of doing this, he did the very opposite, altering the course of the steamer so as to run right across the bows of the Loch Earn. At least so says the officer who was on watch on the latter boat at the time of the collision. In any case, it is an acknowledged rule of the sea that a steamer is bound to get out of the way of sailing craft, and, as the night was magnificently clear and calm, the accident can only have occurred through some inexcusable blunder of those in charge of the steamer.

After the accident, if it can be so called, had occurred, and while the ship was sinking, the officers and crew behaved in the most cowardly manner that I know, and the former I believe, looking out for themselves, and leaving the women and children to look out for themselves, the only exception I saw being Mr. M. Audenried, who, a few three or four minutes before the ship went down going below, I told him he would not have time to get up again, to which he answered that he must look after those who were crushed in their state-rooms. He never came up again.

A significant fact, and one needing no comment, is, that not a single passenger was taken from the sinking ship by the boats, all being taken off by the small boat, while at least twenty of the officers and crew reached the Loch Earn without wetting as much as the soles of their shoes. Of Capt. Surmont's conduct I know nothing. Those who saw him speak well of him. I do not think he is to be directly to blame for the collision, although he is to blame for not having his crew under better discipline, and for not having his boats in condition to be promptly lowered.

In great contrast with the demoralized condition of the crew was the calmness of passengers,—even the women and children. There was no screaming or running about without an object. The women were in knots, praying quietly, while the men were looking around for life-buoys or pieces of wood, or were making efforts to get one of the boats, which the crew had abandoned, clear of the ship, so that it might float when the ship went down.

Language fails me in expressing my admiration of, and gratitude to, the gallantry and generosity of the officers and crew of the Loch Earn and of the Trimountain. The former saved the greater part of the crew from the water, and by so doing, and did all in their power to make us as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. The French crew, on the contrary, were a mob of brutes and cowards.

STORY OF THE LOCH EARN'S CREW—THEIR CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

From the New York World, Dec. 21.

The following is the statement procured at Plymouth from members of the crew of the Loch Earn. The gist of this story was telegraphed from England when the Loch Earn arrived at Plymouth, but the statements of cowardice, so far as they applied to the Captain and officers of the Ville du Havre, were afterwards, by cable, as explicitly denied. Several obvious misstatements occur in the account given by the Loch Earn's crew, among the gravest of which is the assertion that a boat containing the Captain of the Ville du Havre came alongside the Loch Earn immediately after the collision, and that the Captain remained there "doing nothing," and "looking unconcerned." The fact is, of course, proved beyond any question that Capt. Surmont stayed on board of and went down with his vessel, as also did his First Officer. It appears plainly enough from the extract from the *London Daily News* appended to this account that the Captain of the Loch Earn is no party to the tale told by his men. On the contrary, he is represented as contradicting their assertions, and as intimating that his own crew, who joined in this indictment of the crew of the unfortunate steamer, were timid enough to abandon the Loch Earn against his expressed wish.

London Standard, Dec. 8.

Late on Saturday night the Isidore, pilot cutter, brought into Plymouth the officers and crew of the Loch Earn, which was standing by their ship for six days they were compelled at length to abandon her in a sinking condition 1,300 miles from land, and have been brought to the Channel by the British Queen, whence they were transferred to the pilot-boat. The Captain and some of the officers and crew remained at Plymouth pending the decision of a court of inquiry. The whole of the crew have made statements as to the circumstances of the collision. These differ in a very remarkable degree from that made on the part of the Ville du Havre. The latter vessel appears to have been the sole cause of the collision, but the officers and men, almost without exception, have charged with having basely deserted their ship and left the passengers to perish. They were spoken of in terms of the utmost contempt. The following narrative may be taken as the collective statement of the officers and men of the Loch Earn, whose conduct appears to have been the very reverse of that displayed on the other side. It is only fair to state that they might not have been so outspoken had it not been for the indignation which they felt at reading some of the statements which have already appeared:

When the collision occurred Mr. Boldchild, the second officer of the Loch Earn, was in charge, and a seaman named Hillier on the lookout. He was on the port tack. The ship was close hauled, going about ten knots; the weather fine and clear. When the lights of the Ville du Havre were reported the Loch Earn held on her course in accordance with the accepted rule of the sea. No notice appeared to be taken of the Loch Earn on board the steamer, and her bells had been going five minutes before the steamer's horn was sounded. As the Vide du Havre did nothing to avert the collision but put on full steam to cross the Loch Earn's bows, the helm of the latter was instantly put hard a-port. There was not then time, however, for her to pay off, and with a tremendous shock the two vessels came into contact. So terrible was the concussion that it was at first thought the Loch Earn was sinking. Orders were given to clear away the boats, and the life-boat was got in the davits ready for lowering. With the collision she came right aback, and was brought on the starboard tack. Ceasing to make headway, it was soon after ascertained that whatever other injuries the Loch Earn might have sustained she was not in any immediate danger, for on the pumps being sounded no water was found.

Immediately a boat manned by four men with an officer came off from the steamer. The first idea on board the Loch Earn was that she had been sent to render help, but this was a complete mistake. The officer in charge of the ship asked if there were any passengers on board the steamer, and understood the reply to be that there were not. [We say "understood," although we are informed he did not speak the subject.] It is quite certain that, although it was stated that the steamer was injured, not the slightest intimation of the extent of the injury was given, and the Captain and crew of the Loch Earn were left to find out for themselves by seeing the steamer sinking before their eyes.

Almost immediately after the arrival of the first boat, the Captain of the Ville du Havre came alongside in a similar boat, also manned by four men, and with either another officer or a female, for on this point there appears to be some difference of opinion. He came on board the Loch Earn, and there, while the crew of that vessel were doing all they could to save the drowning multitude whose shrieks now filled the air, he "used to have remained doing nothing, and, as one of the crew of the Loch Earn indignantly said, 'looking unconcerned.'" Capt. Robertson appealed to him to tell his men who remained in the boat to put off to the rescue, but nothing was done. Capt. Roberts, then asked a saloon passenger who had just been brought on board, and who knew both French and English well, to speak to the Captain. This was done, and the latter then went to the rail and called over to his men. Their only reply was to go two or three boats' length and there remain.

So exasperated were the English by the inaction that Mr. Banks, the chief officer of the Loch Earn, threatened to shoot them if they did not try to save some of the drowning people who were struggling in the water within a couple of hundred yards. All was of no avail. They remained deaf alike to appeal or threat. In this conduct they are said to have been imitated by nearly all their fellows, though one French boat did pick up two or three persons; and it is even hinted that passengers who escaped the sides of one of the boats in their despair had their grasp loosened in a terrible fashion.

It appears certain is, that before this time the whole of the Loch Earn's boats had been away, and that some had returned and started on their second trip. Had the two boats of the Ville du Havre made the slightest attempt at rescuing the drowning many more would have been saved. There was a boat belonging to the French vessel astern of the Loch Earn, hanging on, and Capt. Robinson found he could do nothing with the Captain's boat, he ordered some of his own men to jump into her and take her off to the wreck in spite of the occupants. This was at once frustrated by those on board the boat pushing off to such a distance that the Englishman could not get into her. In point of fact, the whole of the crew of the Loch Earn, from the Captain downwards, agree in expressing their detestation of the cowardly conduct of the men of the Ville du Havre, and in stating that but for the efforts made by the Loch Earn hardly a soul, except those who saved themselves and left the helpless to perish, could have been rescued. A fair denial is given to the statement that any officers of the Ville du Havre swam to the Loch Earn. If any did so they managed to keep their clothes dry.

Only one man was picked up alongside the latter vessel; but one woman, in the strength of her maternal love, swam thither with her child in her arms. She clasped one of the ropes that had been thrown over the side in safety, but whilst being hauled in was compelled to let the child go, and it was swept away and drowned whilst she was saved. When the Ville du Havre sunk she was within 150 yards of the Loch Earn, but the boats had only time to make one successful trip each. When they had brought back all they could find among the wreck they put off again, but by this time the ship and the wreck had drifted some little distance apart, and there was some difficulty in the dark in working to windward and sending the wreckage, when it was found all who had clung to it, and had not previously been rescued, had sunk. The boats remained out, however, all the morning in the hope of picking up some stragglers, and one went so far on its errand of mercy as to lose sight of the ship altogether. Most of the passengers were in a thoroughly destitute and helpless condition, and many in their night clothes. So far as they could, the officers and crew of the Loch Earn supplied them with apparel for the time, and a little later in the day they were transferred to the Trimountain.

Nothing but great pinck and a dogged determination to stick by their ship to the last could have led the officers and men of the Loch Earn to remain in her. She was only saved from meeting the fate of the Ville du Havre by a bulkhead about 25 feet aft from the stem. Whilst the force of the collision was such that it cut the steamer down, the bowsprit of the Loch Earn was knocked right out of the knot and the whole bow was fastened in completely shattered right down to the keel. But for the bulkhead she must have sunk at once, and in all human probability not a soul of either vessel would have been saved to tell the tale, as they were distant 1,300 miles from the nearest land. The first thing done was to secure the foremast and foretopmast, and the next was the construction of a false bow of spars crossed, backed up by all the spare sails. This was done to lessen the pressure on the bulkhead, which was at the same time strengthened with shores. The ship was then not making much water.

On the 24th a gale sprung up, and, in spite of all that could be done, the bulkhead was shaken and further shoring was made needful. All this time the vessel was under lower topsails, the mainsail and mizzen being aback. The object was to keep her bow well to the waves, so that as little injury should be done to the bulkhead as possible. Consequently the ship lay continuously in the trough of the sea. On the 26th the wind came on strong from the westward, and the continual straining caused the bulkhead to open and start. On the 28th there was another heavy gale, and the vessel lay in the trough of the sea rolling fearfully. At 2 a. m. a fresh leak was reported, and the water was found to be coming in on each side of the bulkhead with much force. There were other leaks elsewhere.

At 6 o'clock the ship British Queen, Capt. Marsters, from Philadelphia to Antwerp, with petroleum, hove in sight. Signal was made, and the life-boat, with the officer, sent to ask her to stand by, which she did. By this time the bulkhead was completely started from the frame on both side, and in spite of all that could be done at the pumps the water in the hold gained gradually six inches and at o'clock to three feet six inches. Moreover, as the ship—the ballast having been shifted aft—was four feet by the stern, the greatest quantity was aft. The wind, likewise, blew more furiously. The ship's instruments and papers, and such articles of clothing as could be readily saved were taken on board the British Queen, and the Loch Earn was left to her fate. She had not been able to sail a mile since the collision, but had drifted 210. But for the timely appearance of the British Queen it would in all likelihood have gone hard with the Captain and his gallant crew, for boats could hardly have lived in mid-Atlantic in such a gale as then raged.

RAILROAD NEWS.

First Train Over the Through-Line Between Chicago and New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 23.—The steamer Henry S. McComb, built to transfer trains from the termini of the Illinois Central and the Mississippa Central Railroads, in making the connecting through-line from Chicago to New Orleans, made her first trip this afternoon to the Kentucky shore, where she will receive the car of the Superintendent, through from New Orleans, containing quite a company of gentlemen from the South. A number of the Illinois Central officials and citizens of Cairo went over on board. At the hour of writing she had not returned. We understand that every one is well satisfied with her behavior.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CAIRO, Ill., Dec. 23.—The first passenger train from New Orleans over the Mississippi Central Railroad arrived here this evening, and was transferred to the Illinois side. Regular passenger trains will run hereafter.

Successful Competition of the Grand Trunk Railroad for Through Freight from the West to Europe.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The rush of freight for Liverpool over the Grand Trunk Railroad is enormous. Sixty cars passed over this road on Tuesday with foreign freight. The amount of freight on the Grand Trunk Railroad for English steamers is so large that nearly all spare sidings are more or less occupied after the cars loaded that the Captains maimed there "doing nothing," and "looking unconcerned." The fact is, of course, proved beyond any question that Capt. Surmont stayed on board of and went down with his vessel, as also did his First Officer. It appears plainly enough from the extract from the *London Daily News* appended to this account that the Captain of the Loch Earn is no party to the tale told by his men. On the contrary, he is represented as contradicting their assertions, and as intimating that his own crew, who joined in this indictment of the crew of the unfortunate steamer, were timid enough to abandon the Loch Earn against his expressed wish.

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FOREIGN.

Reported Death of Rochefort, the Communist, at New Caledonia.

The Emperor William of Germany Seriously Ill.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The rumor is current that Marshal Bazaine has fled the country. It is also reported that Rochefort has died at New Caledonia.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The *Daily News* reports that the hostile tone of the recent pastorals issued by the French Bishops has caused the German Government to renew its complaints to France.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—Chevalier Nigra, Italian Minister, had an interview with President MacMahon to-day, and proposed the resumption of cordial relations between France and Italy.

There is strong opposition to the proposed grant of money to the ex-Empress Eugenie.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The report of Bazaine's flight is unfounded. It is now stated that the ex-Marshal is to leave Paris to-night for Sainte Marguerite, his place of imprisonment.

GERMANY.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A special from Berlin to the *Times* says that, in consequence of the alarming rumors in regard to the health of Emperor William, an anxious crowd filled the square opposite the Royal Palace last night. The people were assured from the balcony that the Emperor was comparatively well, although confined to his room, but they refused to disperse.

The *Standard* reports that rumors were persistently circulated yesterday of the Emperor's death. They are undoubtedly false, but it is certain that His Majesty is very ill.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—There is no truth in the report that the British war-ships in the West Indies had been ordered to the Cuban waters.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 23.—The Pope will deliver another allocution in consistory on the 26th.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 23.—Gens. Moriones and Loma have re-entered the Province of Biscay with 15,000 men.

OBITUARY.

Isaac Scarritt, Alton, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Dec. 23.—Mr. Isaac Scarritt, President of the First National Bank, of this city, died at his residence this morning of congestion of the brain. Mr. Scarritt was one of our most esteemed citizens, and has held many public trusts, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, one of the Trustees of Blackburn University, at Carlinville, and Secretary of the Board of Education of this city. His death will be deeply felt by the whole community, both rich and poor.

Charles F. Simmons, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—Charles F. Simmons, the well-known telegrapher of New York, and for many years connected with the fire-alarm telegraph of this city, died last night of heart-disease.

Mrs. Alexander Agassiz.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—The wife of Alexander Agassiz, son of the late Professor, died last night of pneumonia, superinduced by fatigue in attending upon her father-in-law.

FIRES.

At Dubuque.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 23.—A fire on First street this evening destroyed a frame building used as a carriage-trimming room. Loss, $300; insured.

At Windsor Locks, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 23.—The large manilla paper mill of G. A. Dexter & Sons, at Windsor Locks, was burned last night, together with the machine-shop. The loss is estimated at $85,000; the insurance at $50,000.

In St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—The Collier White Lead & Oil Company's Works, corner of Clark avenue and Tenth street, caught fire at half-past 7 to-night, and all the manufacturing part of the extensive building was destroyed. Loss on machinery, about $60,000; stock, $19,000; building, $10,000; insured for $150,000, but the names of the offices can not be obtained to-night.

At Clinton, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23.—A fire at Clinton, Mo., last night, consumed half of the western side of the square. The loss is about $50,000.

CASUALTIES.

Bitten by a Mad Dog.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Dec. 23.—There is much excitement in Horicon over the discovery that the rabid dog by which Van Brunt's racehorse Ripon Boy was bitten; also left his poison in the flesh of Spencer Davis, Van Brunt's partner. Davis had tried to get the dog to perform some tricks, but he refused, and was whipped. It was during the whipping that Davis was bitten. As the bite killed the horse, there is little ground for hope that Davis will escape.

Three Persons Killed by Escaping Gas.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 23.—Yesterday evening, Edward Schwarzwegel, his child and wife, all Prussians, and recently from Baltimore, Md., were found in their room at a hotel, at the corner of Pearl and Central avenue, the two former dead, and the latter dying, from inhaling the gas, which they had neglected to turn off before retiring.

Scalded to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23.—A young man named Robert Harris, while engaged in stirring the feed in one of the boiling vats at the Howlett Distillery, in this city, this morning, slipped and fell into the vat, head foremost, and was scalded to death. It was a horrible sight.

FINANCIAL

Revival of Manufacturing Interests in New England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Dec. 23.—All around there are sounds of activity in the factories. Lawrence and Fall River are rejoicing in full time again. The agents of the several print cloths mills in Fall River, now running on short time, have decided to start their mills on full time one week from Dec. 29. Lawrence has suffered only in a small degree from the business depression of the country, and the mills there, with the exception of the Duck Mills, are all as full and busy as at any period. Three of the Sprague mills at Natick, R. I., have been started up on full time. The Columbian Manufactory Company, of Greenville, N. H., and their mills at New Ipswich, are on full time and wages.

Outstanding Legal-Tenders.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 23.—Outstanding legal-tenders, $376,334,962.

Outstanding Loan-Certificates.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Outstanding loan-certificates, $3,335,000; decrease since yesterday, $70,000.

WASHINGTON COUNTY (IA.) ANNUAL STATISTICS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 23.—During the year ending Dec. 20, 1873, 4,000 car loads of various commodities were shipped from Washington County, this State. The shipments from the town of Washington, same county, were 896 cars live stock, 679 cars grain, and 542 cars merchandise. The amount of merchandise received aggregated 600 car-loads. The value of stock and produce shipped from that county reached $1,200,000.

NEBRASKA ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—Ten cars of coffee for St. Louis, and ten cars of barley for Chicago passed through this city to-day from San Francisco.

The Nebraska State Teachers' Institute is in session this week at Tecumseh. A large delegation is present.

A dispatch from Evanston, Wyoming, says that the mines of the Wyoming Coal Company at that place are on fire, and have been burning for three days.

RAID ON OMAHA GAMBLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—The police of this city made another raid on the gambling dens this afternoon, arresting about thirty professional gamblers, who were heavily fined and liberated. The authorities are evidently determined to make a war of extermination upon this class of culprits.

SUICIDE.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 23.—William Ellis, aged 70 years, who has lived here for several years, working as a wood-sawyer, committed suicide last night, under an old warehouse, by cutting his throat with a penknife. He is supposed to have friends in New Jersey.

ARTESIAN WELL IN OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 23.—The City Council to-night voted to sink an artesian well, and to receive bids from contractors up to Jan. 5. The bid should specify the amount charged for each 500 feet, and whether for the plunge or diamond drill.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Dec. 23—CATTLE—Receipts, 982; prices as last quoted. Trade is very dull. Sales of choice were made at $10.00@10.25; extra, $9.00@9.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second do, $6.00@7.50; third do, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,344; supply light at last week's prices. Sales, sheep in lots, $2.50@4.00 each; extra, $4.50@7.00; spring lambs, 5@8c per lb.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 23.—CATTLE—Market weak, with few offered, and sales of rough native steers at $2.00; wintered Texan cows at $1.87½; good native steers at $4.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,436. Buyers are active in the market, but disposed to hold off. Sellers are firm in their views, demanding $4.20, which was finally conceded, with all good hogs at that figure; lighter weights at $4.85.

DUBUQUE.

The Small-Pox—A Bigot Over the Mississippi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec., 23.—The dreaded disease, small pox, has broken out in the town of Cassade, near this city. It was brought there by a German man. He communicated it to the family with which he was stopping. It is now spreading rapidly.

A large number of citizens met at the Court-House to-night for the purpose of discussing the project of building a wagon bridge over the Mississippi River; also manufactories. Speeches were made by Mayor Peasles, the Hon. D. N. Cooly, Judge Burt, and other influential citizens; also by Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia.

BOSTON.

The Election of Women to the School Committee Said to Be Unconstitutional.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 23.—The School Committee at its meeting to-night received a communication from the City Solicitor declaring the election of women to the School committee to be unconstitutional. This communication did not trouble the Board much. They care little for the City Solicitor, and without much talk referred the question to the Board. It was also voted to abolish corporal punishment in the High Schools.

BRIGHAM'S WIVES.

Who Was His First and How Many Are There?—An Interesting Inquiry by an English Plumber and Glazier.

To the Editor of the New York Herald:

If my conjectures are right, and you are successful in bringing to light the proofs of this I am about to write, it will astonish the public here and in America, and, at the same time, do a great deal to expose one of the greatest religious impostures that ever disgraced humanity, and that is Mormonism. Joe Smith, its founder, was a bad man and a great impostor, and he came to an untimely end; but it is his successor, Brigham Young that I wish to writh about. To begin, then, I will ask the question, Who is Brigham Young? Where did he come from? What age is he? and can you procure his present likeness and a likeness of him taken years ago? To further back the matter, I will go back forty years. I should like to have, if possible, some of his photographs, taken at interv